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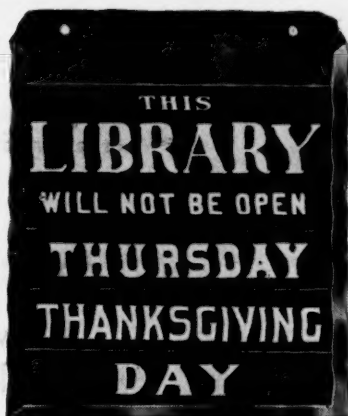
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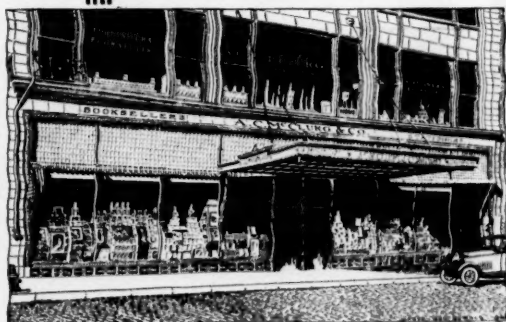
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JANUARY 15, 1921



The Field and Functions of a National Professional Organization*

By HENRY N. SANBORN

Librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

AT the Colorado Springs Conference in discussing the action to be taken upon the Enlarged Program, I twice stated that the really fundamental question for the American Library Association to decide was whether it was a professional organization or a welfare organization. This question, to my knowledge, has never been considered by the Association. I still feel that consideration of the purpose of a national library association is of great importance, and I believe that the President of the A. L. A. must share this belief, since she has devoted a session of the Council to the consideration of the field and functions of a national professional association.

This subject will need some definition before it can be discussed intelligently.

A professional organization is very evidently an association of individuals following the same profession. Most professional organizations admit to memberships only those who are members of the particular profession, and many of them, for notable example the American Bar and the American Medical Associations examine carefully the qualifications of all applicants for membership. The membership is clearly professional.

A welfare organization, such as the Red Cross, is an association of interested individuals organized to render some direct service to humanity as a whole, or to some particular class of society. Its members are largely laymen, but its work is carried on by paid professionals, in some cases assisted by voluntary laymen. A welfare

organization is primarily a service organization.

An examination of the constitutions and by-laws of several of the leading professional associations, shows that their purposes are very definitely the improvement and advancement of the professions which their members follow. For the purpose of being more specific, it will be worth while to quote from several of these Constitutions, those sections setting forth the objects of organization.

The Constitution of the American Institute of Architects states: "The objects of this Institute shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the Architects of the United States of America, to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever increasing service to society."

The American Medical Association is organized, its constitution says, ". . . to promote the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health."

The American Bar Association by its constitution provides that: "Its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation and of judicial decision thruout the nation, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar."

The National Education Association is perhaps most similar to the American Library Association in the character of the profession and in the fact that schools and libraries are largely supported by public funds. Its charter provides: "That the purpose and object of the said corporation shall be to elevate the character

* Paper read at the open meeting of the A. L. A. Council at Chicago, December 29, 1920. Slightly abridged.

and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of education in the United States."

According to the 1909 Constitution, "The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America."

These quotations set forth the purposes of a few of the leading professional associations of the United States. It is evident that the object of none of them is to render direct professional service to the public as a whole or to any special group of the public, except the profession itself. It is doubtless true that certain clauses in these statements of purpose might be so construed as to make direct service constitutional. For example the American Medical Association might decide that its constitutional object, "the betterment of public health" warranted its establishing public hospitals, dispensaries, and clinics. It might decide to support this direct service by assessment upon the members or by an appeal to the general public or private individuals for funds. But in fact, the American Medical Association has apparently held that the care of public health as far as depended on actual service was the care of each community. To advance the study of public health, to educate the public in intelligent interest in public health, and to encourage the proper professional training of health officers has been its object. Even those larger problems of laboratory investigation and medical service which communities themselves could not care for, the Association has left to medical schools, the Rockefeller Institute or the American Red Cross.

Within the limits of this discussion, there is not time nor is there need to recite the exact functions of these various associations. It is sufficient to group their activities, as can easily be done, into a few divisions.

In the first place they all hold at least one annual conference for interchange of ideas, reports on the work of the association and the committees, and for the transaction of necessary business. To supplement the exchange of ideas in conference, many societies publish also an official professional journal, the subscription for which is included in the annual dues. Some associations for the purpose of still further informing the members of their professions issue other professional publications in book or pamphlet form.

The function which seems generally to be regarded as of next in importance is some standardization of professional service, and of the agencies for professional training.

The matter of professional fees and compensation a few of the associations have made a part of their active program. The American Institute of Architects, for instance, designates a fee which architects may but are not required to charge. The National Education Association agitates for better salaries and for pension systems for teachers. These later activities are evidently still looked at askance as welfare work by some associations. For instance in the *Engineering News-Record* for June 1920, Mr. Charles W. Baker, in urging united action on the matter of compensation laments that "There are conservatives who hold that it is undignified for a professional society to deal with matters of compensation and to attempt to limit compensation among its members. One hears always the stock argument that 'you are going to make our society a labor union.'"

Another general function of these bodies is the promotion of legislation favorable to the profession or to the objects for which the profession works; such as housing laws, state laws for examination of those practising the profession, better school laws, laws providing special educational facilities. The present organized action of the N. E. A. for securing the passage of the Smith-Towner bill is an example at hand.

Finally, there is the attempt of an association to educate the general public as to the value of the services a profession can render. The public is to be taught that when building it is cheaper and better in every way to employ an architect in new building. Or the public should be educated to the value of vocational education, or public health departments. Lectures, periodical articles, and other obvious methods of publicity are used. To sum up then, the functions found in the professional associations, we find: 1. Conference of members. 2. Publications of professional literature for members. 3. Standardization of service. 4. Standardization of professional training. 5. Standardization of compensation and working conditions. 6. Promotion of progressive legislation. 7. Education of the public as to the value of the profession.

The A. L. A. up to June, 1917, followed the methods of other professional organizations.

Before that time, librarians as members of an association seem not to have contemplated direct library service. If we may judge from the charter, no such idea was in the minds of the founders. Let us read again a part of the charter of 1879. Certain individuals, we read, "have associated themselves . . . for the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing co-operation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy; by disposing the public mind to the founding and improving of libraries; and by cultivating good will among its own members . . .". With these purposes of the founders in mind, the constitution was framed and revised.

Immediately upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, librarians realized the importance of books in building the morale of our army and navy, and, at Louisville, the A. L. A. enthusiastically undertook a program of direct service.

We are not concerned to-day with anything except the fact of this action. We are not concerned that the National Education Association did not see fit to establish schools in the camps for teaching the illiterate and the foreign speaking soldiers to read English; or that the American Chemical Association did not as an association raise money to experiment with processes for making dyes or actually to produce dyes. The truth is every one of us is proud of the war service of the American Library Association. In this emergency we were undoubtedly by the nature of our professional tools more like a welfare organization than were most professional associations. Books are physical objects which may be distributed like food or clothing or cigarettes.

But if we are not concerned with the fact, we are to-day necessarily deeply concerned with the results of our extra-charter, and extra-constitutional action, because they have shown us the need of revision of our constitution.

As soon as we were launched on our war service career, we began to realize that our constitution was not devised for such work. In his presidential address at Asbury Park, Mr. Bishop showed that we were not well organized for efficient and expeditious service, and that our constitution needed revision so that our officers could act more quickly.

In the meantime, many of those most closely connected with the war work had had a vision.

There was no question of the value of the service we had been giving. Why not raise more money and carry on?

The significance of this ambition is that the result was the Committee of Enlarged Program, and the fact that this Committee very properly saw that there must be more centralization of power, which could be secured only by a revision of the constitution. So quick action was imperative. There was called the special meeting at Chicago a year ago. Here the Association was asked to adopt a program of action and to consider a revised constitution, which can, I think, truthfully be said to have been in large part suggested by the Committee on Enlarged Program. So much history is necessary merely to understand our present position.

It was when confronted by the Enlarged Program that the Association, I believe, failed to realize that the adoption of this program meant the permanent changing of the Association from a purely professional organization to a welfare organization, or at least to a combination of the two. Whether or not such a change is desirable, it is not the purpose of this paper to consider. We are concerned only with the administrative and other difficulties this change would involve, and here we must return momentarily to the fundamental differences between the two types of organizations.

The members of a professional association have become members because they actually follow the profession and are personally interested in the welfare and progress of the profession as a profession. Altho they admittedly vary in extreme degrees in experience, ability, and judgment, each rightfully assumes that he can form and express an expert opinion on professional matters and on the policy and management of the association. Otherwise, he would not be admitted to active membership. In a welfare organization, on the other hand, the members have joined the association either because they have a general conviction that the public service of the organization deserves support, or because they feel that they personally will benefit in the way of privileges or services from the organization. Membership in the Red Cross means the former; membership in the Y. M. C. A. means either the former or the latter. These members are not professionals or experts in social service. Most of them do not suppose themselves capable, except in the most general way, of having an intelligent idea of what the

management or policy of the association should be. In brief, a member of a professional organization makes a voice in determining the policy of the association, at least thru a delegate, but the member of a welfare organization becomes a member because he accepts the general policy, and he ceases to be a member when he disapproves of the management and policy.

Brief attention to methods of financing will bring this comparison of welfare and professional organizations to a close. If the object of an association is professional betterment, it must naturally look to the profession itself or to some individual benefactors for financial support. Mr. Carnegie may have been enough convinced of the value of the library profession to endow the A. L. A., but Messrs. Smith, Brown and Jones will be difficult to interest, altho they may be persuaded to donate to their local library, or to buy books for blind soldiers. Mrs. Russell Sage could see the value of trained social workers and, accordingly, endow a school of philanthropy, but Smith, Brown, and Jones, again, prefer as objects of their benefaction, the direct service which the worker trained in Mrs. Sage's school can render. Because of its tangible direct service, a welfare organization can appeal to the general public for funds. Because of its indirect service, even tho more fundamental, a professional organization must depend for support upon its members or upon a few far-seeing individuals.

That the common mind of the A. L. A. has felt this distinction tho only in a vague and very subconscious way, I believe the history of the Enlarged Program has shown. At our special meeting here last winter, we found ourselves in a state of mental confusion which we could not explain. After surprisingly little discussion at one session, but with evident timidity, we voted to raise \$2,000,000 for an enlarged program. We were told a very obvious truth which we all agreed to; that to carry out an Enlarged Program to expand our activities, we must revise our constitution. If millions were to be spent effectively and many activities were to be carried on, the direction and the power to make decisions must be in the hands of a few. If things were to move with anything like promptness, there could not be constant delay for a referendum to the membership at large. So we considered a revised constitution; and here we showed our confusion. We had voted to be-

come a welfare organization, but we wanted the constitutional *modus operandi* of a professional association. The majority of us were not willing to entrust to a small board, constantly changing, both the forming and the executing of association policies. The council was more representative and even the membership at large must have a voice. We are all professional experts, and if association with our peers means anything, it means a voice in the management and policy making of our affairs.

This much, I think, we have all learned from our experience of the last year: our constitution needs revision. I believe that in this revision we shall, indirectly it may be, make our decision as to the future character of the A. L. A.

We are to revise our constitution I take it, so as to provide less ponderous machinery and at the same time preserve the democratic character of our functions. Perhaps it will help us to examine the mechanism of other organizations. Before doing so, however, let us consider in general the constitutional provisions necessary for operating the business of an association.

1. There must be active members with some voice in the management. There may be also associate and honorary members.

2. There must be officers.

3. There must be some executive body of which the officers may be the whole or they may be assisted by additional members.

4. There must be a policy making or legislative body. This may be the membership as a whole; or a body appointed or elected from the membership as a whole; or it may be a house of delegates so constituted as to insure both numerical and geographical representation.

5. There will probably be committees to conduct investigations and make recommendations on some phase of professional work that affects the whole national work; and there will be sections dividing the general membership along the lines of special interests and of geographical location.

6. There must be some provision for financing the work of the association; by dues, assessments, contributions or endowment funds.

In revising our constitution we shall need, of course, to consider in detail all six of these necessary provisions. But our most careful attention will have to be given to the provisions needing the most drastic revision: I mean the executive body, the legislative body, the sections, and the powers of the membership at large.

I said before that in revising our constitution, we must preserve the democratic character of

our association. The A. L. A. must be a democracy, but an organized democracy, so organized as to be as efficient as a democracy can be. We shall have to sacrifice something of the efficiency of an oligarchy and something of the individual power of pure democracy. In the purest form of democracy, the supreme example of which is the New England town meeting, each individual member has an equal vote with every other member on every question of policy, taxation and expenditure. Ideal as such a system is, it will work satisfactorily only in a restricted locality where all voters can easily meet.

An association which must determine its policy and conduct its business by an appeal to the vote of its individual members must act very slowly; and where its members are widely scattered, it must provide for voting by mail or it must make its quorum so small that a proposal may be carried by an insignificant minority against the judgment of a large part of the members. Both methods were tried during the last year in the A. L. A. A year ago less than one hundred members voted for Dr. Putnam's resolution to inaugurate a campaign for \$2,000,000. Later in the year about 1200 members voted by mail to delay the campaign. In neither case did the vote represent one-half the total membership. A vote by mail is liable to represent misunderstanding. Action carried by a small minority gives opportunity for a few enthusiasts to commit the association to a policy which the majority may not approve.

In political systems when a unit of government becomes too large for popular referendum, the representative form of government is adopted. Individuals express their opinions thru delegates, representing localities and numerical divisions. This body of delegates is their legislative and their policy-forming body. Their executives they elect separately to carry out their policies as formed by their body of delegates.

Some such system of representative government has been adopted by many national associations. All of the associations mentioned previously in this paper have some more or less elaborate form of representative government. The N. E. A. as recently as last summer completely reorganized along representative lines. Accordingly, after having made a careful study of these principles, I shall attempt to present to you those common to all, and the chief variants that may have bearing upon our own problems.

All of these associations are constituted upon the principle of federation. The American Medical Association quotes the definition of a federation as "A federation or union of several states under one central authority, consisting of delegates from each state, in matters of general policy, but self-governing in local matters." In short, the business and policy of the association is determined not by individual members in conference, but by a house of delegates voting for their constituents.

The methods of federating these separate units vary. It is obviously not possible to give certain individuals who are members of a unit and not of the national organization full powers. In only one Association, the American Medical Association, are all members of constituent associations automatically members of the national body, but this is only a nominal privilege, because a distinction is made between members and fellows—a fellow being one who pays dues to the national association and subscribes to the *Journal*. The American Institute of Architects in its constitution as amended in May, 1920, exercises a control by the Institute over the membership of the chapters. Those already members of chapters shall not lose their chapter privileges even if they do not become members of the Institute, but no more may in the future become members of a chapter except as they do so automatically by becoming first members of the Institute. Chapters may change their own initiation fee and dues, and may receive "associate members" who may not hold office, but may serve on local committees and vote on purely local questions.

It should be noted here that all these associations, including the N. E. A. have strict qualification requirements for membership, which the A. L. A. does not have. My opinion is that the A. L. A. also should admit to active membership only those actually engaged in library work.

It goes without saying that only active members or fellows are eligible as delegates to the representative body. It is also evident that there must be some basis of representation. In determining this basis, three things have to be considered, locality, number of members in the unit represented, and the special divisions of professional service.

Geographical divisions are easily established, state associations being the common unit, but provisions are often made for smaller local units in some associations, and others subordinate the

local society to the state association. The principle of numerical representation is merely the principle of majority rule essential to a democratic system. It is arrived at variously. The N. E. A. allows a delegate for each 100 members or fraction thereof. The American Medical Association limits its house of delegates to 150, and after allowing the army, the navy, the U. S. Public Health Service, and each scientific section one delegate, apportion the others to the state association; reapportioning all delegates every three years.

The principle of allowing what we in the A. L. A. call sections to have a delegate is not actually universal, but is in effect practically so. Its purpose is, of course, to give representation to each special interest in the profession. Mr. Hadley's proposed amendment would, I think, be improved by some such provision. Public libraries so far outnumber other libraries, and head librarians are so naturally more prominent in the profession than assistants, that representation by sections would make sure that the libraries other than public and those engaged in some special branch of library work have a voice, and would also safeguard the house of delegates from becoming a body with onesided interests.

One other provision is desirable in order to insure democratic legislation by this council. The quorum should be fixed not by the actual number of delegates present, but with reference to their geographical distribution. This would prevent delegates from one section of the country controlling the policy of the Association. If the number of delegates allowed a federated association is to be based upon the number of members of the A. L. A., then the larger state Associations will probably have the largest number of delegates, and it might so happen that the majority at council quorum voting would be from a few states all in one section of the country. The N. E. A. provides for this contingency by requiring representatives from twenty-five states and territories to constitute a quorum.

The powers of these representative assemblies are comprehensive and final. The complete management of the association is in their hands, at least for approval. There may be smaller bodies as board of directors, board of trustees or executive committees, but they exist for carrying out the policies of the assembly. An executive committee may prepare the budgets,

but the assembly must approve them. The election of officers is generally the duty of the assembly. In no case have I found that election of officers is left to a direct vote of the members. My own opinion is that with a representative body to determine the policies and program of action for the association, and to approve the budget, the election of officers could advantageously be left to the vote of the entire membership, on the same principle upon which we elect the President and the senators of the United States. Members could vote by mail for officers without the danger of misunderstanding that arise in mail voting upon questions of policy. Such a provision would give each member an additional sense of having a voice in the affairs of the association, and with the increased probability under this arrangement of more than one ticket, there would possibly be an end of a condition where the president is elected by seventy-eight votes out of a possible 3000 or more.

Our present by-laws with regard to sections and affiliated associations putting this matter in the hands of the Council seem in keeping with the procedure of other associations and entirely satisfactory.

The appointment of committees could still be safely left in the hands of the president and the executive committee. There is no uniformity of practice in this appointing function in the Associations I examined.

The methods of financing these organizations also vary. As none of them carry on direct free public service, the demands for money are for holding conferences, for publishing, for investigations of professional standards and practices, for promoting legislation, for publicity, and for administration. These necessary funds are raised by dues or assessments upon the members, by the sale of publications, and by gifts to endowment funds. I have learned of no case where a professional association has made an appeal to the general public for funds. Dues and assessments—the American Medical Association may assess its members to the amount of \$10.00 each per annum—care for current association conferences and administration, and also as a rule for committee investigations. The N. E. A. provides that unless the representative assembly vote otherwise, ten per cent of the gross annual income shall be added to the endowment, and that the interest on the endowment shall be spent for investigations. The

American Institute of Architects sets aside fifteen per cent.

Publications pay for themselves, and are generally sold at cost to members. Many of these associations publish a professional journal, the subscription for which is included in the dues. It has often seemed to me, with no thought of criticism of the quality of usefulness of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, that the A. L. A. might publish its own professional periodical, including, perhaps, the *Booklist*. Certainly there is at present much space devoted in our professional periodicals to proceedings of the A. L. A. and state meetings, to reports of committees and to association business which members receive in the *A. L. A. Proceedings* and *Bulletin*. Why should I pay three subscriptions to read the president's address printed in three places? Other features which these periodicals contain under proper editorship might be included in an official journal. If this official publication were the only place to read A. L. A. papers, announcements and business, there would be a considerable added inducement to membership.

One other suggestion I should like to make as to the financing of part of the work of the A. L. A., that of its function as a clearing house for positions. It seems hardly business-like to expect the general membership to pay dues large enough to maintain an effective employment department at headquarters, and yet such a department is to my mind, and if the establishment of the Library Workers Association is a true indication, to the minds of many, one of the most essential activities of our national headquarters. I suggest that we commercialize this service, and I think commercialize is not here an opprobrious word. A librarian wishing a position would like a teacher be willing to pay a reasonable per cent of his salary as a fee, and any library in need of an assistant would most certainly be willing to pay a like amount. From these fees a far-reaching, competent, and reliable service could be maintained.

In spite, to quote the death-bed apology of Charles II, of the "unconscionable time I have been in dying," I have given but a very general review of the field and functions and functions of other professional organizations. But I have myself given these careful examination, and in at last closing this paper, I should like to sketch in barest outline a revision of our constitution which in my purely individual judgment

would give us a smoothly working and yet democratic form of government. The revised constitution now before us for consideration would doubtless be easily worked, but it is oligarchic and not democratic. We all felt this in our discussion of a year ago.

I would suggest then, for consideration, a revision that would provide for:

1. A federation of geographical and professional sections, which should be represented by delegates in an assembly, like our present council, except that, reorganized, this council should have greater rather than less power. All policies, budgets, and legislation should be requested or approved by this body.

2. The officers, probably including the members of the executive board, should be elected directly by the membership, either by those present at an annual conference or, better, by votes by mail also, giving each member a vote.

3. An executive committee, including the officers whose duties should be solely the administration of the business of the association as planned by the council or representative assembly.

These administrative duties should include all the activities of the Association, conference, committee investigations, publishing, employment exchange, and so forth. Having received the instructions from the council with an approved budget, the executive committee should have a free hand, but they should not be able to commit the Association to new policies or programs. The membership should not have power even by the vote of three-fourths or all of the members present at a meeting to commit the Association in any way, but should have only the power to make recommendations to the council for action.

A constitution with these fundamental principles worked out in logical detail, would in my humble opinion, correct the evils that Mr. Bishop found particularly irksome in his administration, and at the same time be so democratic that it would awaken a new interest in members of the profession who now in too great numbers feel that the affairs of the Association are in the hands of a few.

A library of two thousand volumes, donated by the Carnegie Endowment, dealing with American history, institutions and literature has been dedicated at the University of Paris by Hugh E. Wallace, the American Ambassador.

Wisconsin Certification Plan

IT is to be noted that this report provides for certification in four grades, based first on academic education, formal library training and library experience; and second, it provides that there may be substituted for the academic education and formal library training, equivalent attainments as demonstrated in examinations, held by the State Certification Board. The report is in general terms and not in language suitable for legislation. This certificate plan is intended to apply to public libraries only.

The State Library Certification Board consists of five members, two appointed by the Governor from nominees selected by the Wisconsin Library Association; one library trustee appointed by the Governor; one member from the Wisconsin Library Commission staff selected by the Wisconsin Library Commission; and one member from the University faculty, nominated by the President of the University and not to be connected with library work.

The Grades of Certificates are:

First grade—Three years college work; one year in an accredited library school; two years successful experience.

Second grade—Three years college work; one year in an accredited library school; two years successful experience.

Third grade—High school graduation; six weeks in an accredited library school; one year's successful experience.

Grade four—High school—graduation and such additional requirement as shall satisfy the Certification Board that the candidate is able to do successful library work in the position to which such certificate shall make him eligible.

Examinations. When candidates do not have academic and library school training as heretofore prescribed, the Certification Board, if it satisfy itself by examination and otherwise that the candidate has attainments substantially the equivalent of such required education and training and that all other conditions are met, may grant a certificate of any grade.

Certificates for Wisconsin Librarians. Nothing herein shall be construed as to prevent any person in a public library position on January 1, 1923, from continuing in such position without certificate. Any person who has occupied

any public library position in Wisconsin for one year at any time before January 1, 1923, may be granted a certificate of any grade without examination, if the Certification Board shall satisfy itself that such person has demonstrated his ability to do successful library work in a library position in which the desired certificates would authorize his employment, provided such application for such certificate be made prior to January 1, 1925.

Licenses. The Certification Board shall be empowered to grant to any person who presents the requisite academic and library training qualifications, but lacks the experience required, a license for one year.

If at the end of that year, evidence of successful work for that year be presented to the Board, the Board may renew this license for one year in cases where two years' experience are required to qualify for the certificate.

Employment of Librarians and Assistants. After January 1, 1923, no public library, receiving any public funds, shall employ to fill a vacancy or in any new position created, any librarian or assistant who does not hold a library certificate; no public library, receiving any public funds, in a city of 8000 or over, shall employ to fill a vacancy or new position as librarian in charge of that library any person who does not hold a first grade certificate; and, no public library receiving any public funds, in a city of 2000 to 8000 population, shall employ to fill a vacancy or new position as librarian in charge of that public library, any person who does not hold at least a second grade certificate.

Permits to Library Boards. If the Certification Board shall satisfy itself that any library board in a city of 2000 population or over is unable to secure a librarian, who holds the requisite certificate, to place in charge of its public library, the Certification Board may grant to such library board a permit to employ a person without the required certificate for a period not exceeding six months and such permit in case of emergency may be once renewed for a period of six months.

Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Vincent of Denver have given 1500 volumes to the library, including a number of first editions of standard American authors.

* Report presented at the Wisconsin Library Association meeting at Madison, October 11th.

Consolidation of Railroads

A LIST OF REFERENCES TO MATERIAL DISCUSSING PLANS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1920.

PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS LIBRARY

Bryan, William Jennings. Government ownership of the railroads. *Municipal Journal and Engineer*, v. 17: 109-111, September, 1904.

Suggests consolidation, with government-owned trunk lines and state-owned feeders.

1914

Kenna, Edward Dudley. Railway misrule. New York: Duffield and Co., 1914. xii, 163, 1 p. 8°.

Chapter VIII, p. 103-123, especially. [Regional plan.]

Reviewed in *New York Times Book Review*, April 12, 1914, p. 187. Also in the *Nation*, v. 100:58, January 14, 1915.

Ripley, Edward Payson. Suggests government agents on railroad boards. President Ripley favors regional grouping of railroads to effect economies. *Santa Fé Magazine*, November, 1914, v. 8, p. 37-38.

1916

Trumbull, Frank. Address [on railroad problem and its solution]. American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers. *Proceedings*, 1916. p. 41-49.

Suggests that railroads be co-ordinated by districts.

1917

Norman, Jonathan Van Dyke. The necessity for common ownership and operation of the railroads of the United States. Address . . . delivered at the annual dinner of the Traffic Club of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, February 13, 1917. Louisville, Ky.: Westfield-Bonte Co., Inc., [1917]. 11 p. 22½ cm.

U. S. Congress. Joint Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Interstate and Foreign Transportation. Hearings . . . pursuant to Public J. res. 25 . . . Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1916-1918. 2 v. fold. maps, tables, diagrs. 23½ cm.

Statements of W. M. Acworth on consolidation of railroads, p. 1191, 1192, 1195.

1918

Lisman, Frederick J. The future of the railroads of the United States. A suggestion for a regional system of railroads under private ownership with government representation, *Railway Age*. Investments section, v. 65:91-94, July 12, 1918.

Morawetz, Victor. . . . Solution of the railway problem, an outline of plan. [New York? 1918?] 19 p. 23 cm.

New Hampshire. Public Service Commission. [Unification of the railroads.] In: New Hampshire. Public Service Commission. Annual and Statistical Report, 1918, p. 6-7.

1919

American Bankers Association. Special Railroad Committee. Recommendations . . .

[adopted at their conference, December 30, 1919]. [New York, 1919.] 1 p. 4°.

Amster, Nathan L. A Discussion of the railroad problem and a plan for future management and operation of transportation, before the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the U. S. Senate . . . [Boston? 1919]. 28 p. 8°.

Abstract in *Boston Transcript*, February 15, 1919.

Mr. Amster's statement also printed in *Hearings on Extension of Tenure of Government Control of Railroads*, U. S. Cong., Senate. Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1919, part 10, p. 1163-82.

This plan was introduced in Congress as the Lenroot Bill (S. 2889, 66th Cong., 1st session).

Other discussion of the plan by Mr. Amster in: *New York World*, April 12, 1919, p. 13. *Nation*, v. 109:214-215; August 16, 1919, under title: A Plan for Railway Regulation; *Wall Street Journal*, August 30, 1919, p. 15, col. 3. [Discussion of Lenroot bill provisions]; *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, v. 86, November, 1919, p. 127-121, under title: The Elements of a Satisfactory Railway Policy.

Anderson, George W. Must merge railroads in one Federal corporation. (*Current Affairs* [pub. by Boston Chamber of Commerce], v. 10; October 20, 1919, p. 7, 18, 20.)

Address before Boston Chamber of Commerce, October 14, 1919.

Extract: *Boston Evening Transcript*, October 15, 1919.

—Our railroad problem. *Atlantic Monthly*, v. 124: 846-849; December, 1919.

—Statement . . . In: U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Hearings . . . Return of railroads to private ownership, August 26, 1919, p. 1560-1588.

Bryan, William Jennings. [Plan for operation of railroads . . .] *Wall Street Journal*, August 29, 1919, p. 10, col. 2.

Comment: *New York Sun* editorial, February 8, 1919, p. 8, col. 1-2, and: *Railway Age*, v. 68:485-486; February 13, 1920, by Everett Sanders.

Cummins, Albert B. The railroad problem. Address . . . before the General Assembly of Iowa, March 27, 1919. Washington, 1919. 12 p. 8°. (66th Cong., 1st session. Senate Doc. 19.)

—[Speech on railroad policy.] Amendment of interstate-commerce law. *Congressional Record*, v. 58:4887-4893; September 2, 1919. Speech after introduction of Senate railroad bill (S. 2906).

Questions by other senators, p. 4890-4893.

Senator Robinson's remarks, p. 4892-4893.

—[Speech on railroad problem.] *Congressional Record*, daily edition, v. 59:118-48; December 4, 1919.

Abridgement of this speech printed in Academy of Political Science. *Proceedings*, v. 8; January, 1920, p. 6-27; under title: *The Senate committee railroad bill*.

Comment on Cummins plan: [Note: Senator Cummins introduced two bills for future railroad control, S. 2906, and S. 3288].

By Samuel O. Dunn before St. Louis Railway Club. *Proceedings*, v. 24:105-116; October 10, 1919, with general discussion, p. 116-120.

By Robert Scott Lovett in pamphlet *Railroad legislation as developed up to date*. December 10, 1919 . . . [New York? 1919]. 24 p. 23 cm., and reprinted in part in *Traffic World*, v. 24:1328-1330; December 13, 1919, and *Wall Street Journal*, December 11, 1919, p. 2, col. 4.

By Senator Kenneth McKellar, in speeches in Senate December 11 and 12, printed in *Congressional Record*, v. 59:470-483; December 12, 1919.

By A. E. Chase in *Boston Transcript*, November 8, 1919, pt. 1, p. 12.

Davis, Walter Wesley. *The railroad problem, a suggestion; a proposed plan for an undivided administration of the railroads; for promoting competition in railroad service; and for stimulating local initiative in railroad development*. . . [New York: Tudor Press, c. 1919.] viii, 9-128 p. 23 cm.

Abridgement printed in U. S. Cong. House. Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Hearings on Return of railroads to private ownership, p. 2436-2445, and reprinted from Hearings as separate pamphlet, 14 p. 8". (Washington, Govt. Pr. Off., 1919.)

Reviewed by J. H. Parmelee, in *American Economic Review*, v. 10:347, June, 1920.

Fritch, L. C., and McKenna, E. W. *Plan of regional division of railways comprising eight regions and seventeen main railway systems embracing 216,027 miles*. . . mim. p.

Caption title.

Dated February, 1919.

Hart, John M. *Plan proposed* . . . August 26, 1919. In: U. S. Cong. House. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Hearings . . . on return of the railroads to private ownership, p. 3508-3514.

Suggests that railroads in separate sections of country form sectional systems.

Hines, Walker D. *Speech* . . . delivered at the Economic Club . . . May 8th, 1919. New York [1919]. 29 p. 8".

— *Speech* . . . before the conference of American Short Line Railway Association, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1919. 17 mim. p.

— *Statements* . . . before Interstate Commerce Committee of the U. S. Senate, February 3, 4, 5, 6, 1919. Washington, 1919. 134 p. 8".

Hungerford, Edward. *Our drifting railroads*. *Saturday Evening Post*, v. 191; September 13, 1919, p. 29-30, 135, 139-142.

— *Why competing railroads?* (*Saturday Evening Post*, v. 191; October 18, 1919, p. 6, 116, 118, 122.)

Lisman, F. J. *A possible solution of the railroad problem; weak and strong roads com-*

bined end to end so as to increase competition and greatly strengthen all railroad credit. [New York, 1919.] 10 p. illus. (maps.) f".

Reprinted from *Railway Age*, v. 66:831-834; 883-889; March 28, April 4, 1919.

Commented on in *Railway Age*, v. 66:1221-1222; May 16, 1919, and also in pamphlet *The Railroad Question*, by Edwin C. Washburn, published at Englewood, N. J., n. d. 87 p. 8".

Loree, Leonor F. *Suggestions for a revised interstate commerce law*. [New York], June 26, 1919. v. 193 p. 4".

Comment in: *New York Times*, July 9, 1919; *New York World*, July 9, 1919; *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, v. 109:116-177; July 12, 1919; *Traffic World*, v. 24:66; July 12, 1919; *Nation*, v. 109:212; August 16, 1919.

Morawetz, Victor. *The railway problem. A plan for its solution*. [n. p. 1919.] 22 p. 8".

Caption title.

— *The railway problem. Suggestions for its solution* . . . [August 21, 1919] [New York, 1919.] 30 p. 8".

Abstract in *New York Times*, August 22, 1919, p. 16.

— *Solution of the railway problem; outline of plan*. [New York, 1919?] 18 p. 8".

Comment in: *New York Sun*, January 19, 1919, p. 14; *New York Times*, January 21, 1919, p. 8; Abstract, *Railway Age*, v. 66:264; January 24, 1919.

National Transportation Conference, Washington, D. C. . . . Program of railroad legislation. Washington, D. C., 1919. viii, 185 p. incl. fold. tables, fold. diagrs. 23 cm.

Held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. Two earlier editions appeared the same year: Program of remedial railroad legislation (94 p.) and Program of railroad legislation (96 p.)

The Conference plan for railroad legislation, by Harry A. Wheeler, p. 7-18. "Consolidation . . . into strong competing systems," p. 11-13.

Program of railroad legislation adopted, p. 19-27. "Consolidation," p. 19, 26-27.

Consolidation of railroads into strong competing systems, p. 29-32. "Reasons," p. 29. Willard plan for grouping, p. 31.

Compulsory federal incorporation for consolidated railroad systems, by Alexander W. Smith, p. 33-41.

Organization of boards of directors of consolidated railroad companies, p. 109-112.

The Chamber of Commerce recommendations for railroad legislation, by George A. Post, p. 123-138. "Consolidation," p. 130-132.

The Frelinghuysen bill (embodying recommendations of National transportation conference), p. 143-185, including introductory remarks by Senator Frelinghuysen.

Oglesby, J. W. *A suggested plan for the control and operation of railroads by owners, under government control*. [Albany, Ga., Herald Publishing Co., 1919.] [11] p. 12".

Plumb, Glenn E. *Labor's plan for government ownership and democracy in the operation of railroads*. . . Washington, D. C., The Plumb Plan League, [1919]. 32 p. 23 cm. (Plumb plan league . . . Pamphlet no. 1.)

— *Memorandum presenting suggested plan for railway reorganization* . . . before the

Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate. Washington, [1919]. 1 p. l. 29 p. 4°.

Another edition, 31 p. 8°.

Railway Business Association. Conditions for transportation progress. Independent Federal corporations, adequate revenues, exclusive Federal regulation and Secretary of transportation. *Railway Review*, v. 64: 265-269; February 15, 1919.

Partial reprint of W. E. Salmon's statement before Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Smith, Alexander W. Compulsory federal incorporation for consolidated railroad systems. [Somerville, N. J., 1919.] 12 p. 8°.

Tait, Edwin E. How the railroads may be returned to their owners for control and operation. [n. p., 1919], 43 p. 8°.

Trumbull, Frank. Railway credits. [London, Waterloo & Sons, Ltd., printers] 1919. 24 p. 8°.

Recommends from 12 to 18 competitive systems.

Vinson, Taylor. Reorganization of the railways. Washington, D. C., John Byrne & Co., 1919. 252 p. 8°.

Consolidations and reorganization discussed on p. 12, 18, 33, 171, 158.

Warburg, Paul M. A suggestion of the main principles on which the solution of the railroad problem should be sought; address . . . at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, February 6th, 1919. New York City, 1919. 1 p. l. 36 p. 23 cm.

Also issued as Supplement to *Monthly Bulletin*, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, v. 10, no. 8.

Abstract in *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, v. 108:541; Feb. 8, 1919; *Journal of Commerce*, February 8, 1919, p. 5, col. 3-4.

Reprinted in New York, (State) Chamber of Commerce, 61st annual report, 1918-1919, pt. 1, p. 243-275.

Warfield, S. Davies. Statement . . . before Committee on Interstate Commerce, January 31, 1919. Return and regulation of the railroads. [Baltimore? 1919] 1 p. l., 38 p. 27 cm.

— Supplemental statement . . . February 13, 1919. . . [Baltimore? 1919.] 1 p. l. 14 p.

— S. Davies Warfield indicates platform upon which railroad legislation must be built. *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, v. 108: 2490-91; June 21, 1919.

Another explanation of Warfield plan was made by Luther M. Walter in Proceedings of the 25th annual convention of the Penna. Bankers' Association, 1919, p. 55-56.

A Bill based upon Warfield plan was introduced by Senator Underwood, March 1, 1919, S. 5679, 65th Cong., 3rd session.

U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Return of railroads to private ownership. Hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, John J. Esch, Chairman. 66th Cong.,

1st session, on H.R. 4378. . . Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 3 v. 1 illus., tabs., diagrs. (part fold.), charts (part fold.) 23½ cm.

Consolidation. See testimony of following: Messrs. Amster, Clark, Cowan, Cuyler, Elliott, Elmquist, Freer, Fulbright, Gardner, Johnson, Johnston, Lenroot, Lovett, Martin, Mason, Nutter, Post, Robinson, Spelling, Thom, Thorne, Walter, Warfield, Wheeler, Wimbish.

Various phases of consolidation and arguments for or against, may be located by reference to index under Consolidation.

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interstate Commerce. Extension of tenure of government control of railroads. Hearings . . . on the extension of time for relinquishment by the government of railroads to corporate ownership and control. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 3 v. 8°.

Volumes 2 and 3 reprints of hearings before the Newlands committee, (U. S. Cong. Joint committee on interstate and foreign commerce) in 1916 and 1917. Index to both sets of hearings in volume 3.

Consolidation. See testimony of the following: Messrs. Amster, Clark, Cowan, Elliott, Elmquist, Hines, Garretson, McAdoo, Prince, Thom, Warfield and Willard.

Note: Mr. Willard illustrated his plan with a map showing division of roads into systems, and while map is referred to in text of his testimony, it was not printed in the hearings.

1920

Cummins, Albert B. For twenty-one rail systems. Cummins tells D. C. bankers of plan he favors. . . *Washington Post*, January 22, 1920. Address before D. C. Bankers' Association, January 21, 1920.

Oldham, John E. The merging of the railroads; fourteen competing systems are proposed. . . *Nation's Business*, v. 8; February, 1920, p. 9-16, 82, 85-86, 88.

Reprinted in pamphlet, 32 p. 14 fold. maps. 8°.

Abstracts in: *Railway Review*, v. 66:209-211; February 7, 1920; *Boston Evening Transcript*, October 6, 1920; *Modern Transport*, v. 3; April 10, 1920, p. 4-6; *Bulletin of the International Railway Association*, v. 2; 729-730; October, 1920.

U. S. Laws, Statutes, etc. . . . An act to provide for the termination of federal control of railroads and systems of transportation. . . [Washington, 1920.] 43 p. 8°. (66th Cong. Public no. 152.)

The Transportation act of 1920.

Consolidation provisions, paragraphs 183-188, inclusive.

Annotated reprints of Act issued by Equitable Trust Co., N. Y.; Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.; Mechanics and Metals National Bank, N. Y., and Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

Waterman, Richard. Developing a national transportation system. Associated General Contractors of America, *Bulletin*, March, 1920, p. 50-54.

1919-1920. Newspaper Dispatches and Other Comment Arranged Chronologically.

[Mecartney, Harry S.] Letter to W. W. Cook, Chicago, February 15, 1919. [4] p. 4°.

- Discusses consolidation and railroad policy in general.
Wall Street Journal. [Editorial.] New England railroads consolidation. *Wall Street Journal*, December 2, 1919, p. 7.
- D., C. F. Baltimore may be the terminus of coast-to-coast railroad. Rockefeller group of capitalists believed to be planning to consolidate Western Maryland with vast system, contingent to San Francisco and Seattle. *Baltimore Sun*, December 26, 1919.
- Dow, C. P., & Co. A suggested railroad combination worth considering. Erie-Delaware and Hudson-Boston and Maine. [Boston, 1920], broadside. map. 4°.
- Hines, Walker D. . . . Address . . . before the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York City, Wednesday, January 7, 1920. 12 min. p. 4°.
- Railroad policy in general and desirability of consolidation.
 Abstracts in *New York Sun*, January 8, 1920, p. 1, with editorial comment, January 9, 1920, p. 12; *Railway Age*, v. 68:161-165; January 9, 1920; *Traffic World*, v. 25:53-56; January 10, 1920, with editorial comment, p. 44; *Railway Review*, v. 66:57-60; January 10, 1920, with editorial comment, p. 64-65.
- Hill merger of Western lines to be revived. *New York Sun*, February 18, 1920, p. 1, col. 1.
 Unconfirmed report of proposed consolidation.
- The Great Northwest Railway Combine. *Philadelphia Inquirer*, February 20, 1920, p. 10.
 Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington.
- The Hill roads. This week's merger and some interesting facts. *New York Evening Post*. Financial section, p. 3, col. 3; February 21, 1920.
- Taylor, Ralph. Dreams of Hill and Harriman may yet be realized in full. New railroad bill makes possible a revival of Northern securities company and even greater consolidation than the one planned almost two decades ago. *Sun and New York Herald*, February 29, 1920, section 7, p. 1-2.
- Barron, C. W. The education of a free man. (Wall street sermons, no. 10.) *Wall Street Journal*, March 5, 1920, p. 1, col. 4.
- Railroad consolidations begin to talk. . . *Wall Street Journal*, June 2, 1920, p. 14.
- The Pennsylvania-New Haven merger. *Boston Transcript*, July 12, 1920.
- May consolidate railroad lines. *Springfield Republican*, July 23, 1920.
 Quotation of Ben A. Hapgood, assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce outlining suggested plans. New York Central after two feeder lines. *New York Times*, August 6, 1920, p. 18.
 New York Central, and Chicago River and Indiana and Chicago junction.
- Gossip of Wall Street. *Sun and New York Herald*, September 2, 1920.
 Erie and Canadian Pacific.
- Gossip outruns reality on railroad consolidations. *Wall Street Journal*, September 23, 1920, p. 9, col. 5.
- Rumor railroad merger. *Sun and New York Herald*, September 24, 1920, p. 14.
 Dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., giving unconfirmed rumors.
- Delaware, Lackawanna and Western may get Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh. *New York Times*, September 23, 1920, p. 19.
 Unconfirmed rumor.
- Rumored mergers precluded by law. Gossip outruns reality in matter of consolidation of railroads. *Railway Review and Outlook*, v. 4; October, 1920, p. 17.
- Todd, Percy R. . . . Remarks . . . at luncheon of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce. . . October 13, 1920, referring to the proposal for consolidation of the New England railroads. [Boston, 1920], [6] p. 4°. (Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce. Special bulletin.)
- Merging New England roads. *Boston Transcript*, October 13, 1920, p. 1, 5.
 Discusses possibilities of either a single system or consolidation with such trunk lines as Pennsylvania and New York Central.
- Discuss rail mergers. *New York Times*, October 14, 1920, p. 20.
 Quotes Percy R. Todd of Bangor and Aroostook, and E. G. Buckland of the New Haven.
- Railroad consolidations. *Traffic World*, v. 26: 712; October 16, 1920.
 Work on tentative plans by Professor W. Z. Ripley and Commissioner Hall of Interstate Commerce Commission.
- Fort, Gerrit. The recent increase in passenger and freight rates and its relation to the public. New England Railroad Club. *Proceedings*, October 19, 1920, p. 147-156.
- Markham, Charles H. The railways and the waterways. . . . An address before the Sixteenth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbours Congress, Washington, D. C., December 8, 1920. [n. p., 1920], cover-title, 13 p. 8°.
- Esch, John J. Address . . . on the occasion of the dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York on Monday evening, December 13, 1920, given in honor of S. Davies Warfield. . . Baltimore, National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. [1920], 17 p. 8°.
 Consolidation, p. 11.
- Warfield, S. Davies. Address . . . on the occasion of the dinner given in his honor on Monday evening, December 13, 1920, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. . . [n. p., 1920]. 34 p. 8°.
 Consolidations, p. 18-23.
- Traffic World*. [Editorial] Inland waterway development. *Traffic World*, v. 26:1155-1156, 1196; December 18, 1920.

Special Libraries in New York City

A CLASSIFIED LIST COMPILED BY REBECCA B. RANKIN

President New York Special Libraries Association

THIS Classified List of Special Libraries, it is felt, will serve as a directory for the use of special librarians of the city. It was impractical at this time for the Association to attempt a directory with detailed information concerning the collection of each library. The subject under which the library is classified will, at least, give a suggestion as to its collection of books and the type of information they can furnish.

In most cases, the libraries which are included are intended for the service of that particular corporation or association. However, the librarians or persons in charge are willing to give information and assistance to other special li-

brarians insofar as the regulations of their organization will allow. But in no sense are these public libraries. The names of some special libraries have not been included at all because the libraries are exclusively for the use of members or of the organization and they do not feel their facilities enable them to give any assistance to other special libraries. The special divisions of the public libraries and the university libraries have been included.

The New York Special Libraries Association presents this as its first attempt of this kind. It, undoubtedly, has omissions and errors, and any corrections or additions sent will be welcomed.

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| <i>Accountancy</i> | | | |
| 1. American Institute of Accountants | 135 Cedar St. | Louise Miltimore | Rector 4936 |
| 2. Haskins & Sells | 469 Fifth Ave. | Helen M. Johnstone | Vanderbilt 488 |
| 3. Pace & Pace | 30 Church St. | | Cortland 1465 |
| 4. Price, Waterhouse & Co. | 54 William St. | Audienne Graham | Hanover 7980 |
| <i>Advertising</i> | | | |
| 5. Associated Advertising Clubs | 110 West 40th St. | (Mrs.) May Thayer | Bryant 8380 |
| 6. Association of National Advertisers | 15 East 26th St. | Dorothy Hogen-camp | Mad. Sq. 8362 |
| 7. Barton, Durstine, Osborne, Inc. | 25 West 45th St. | Mary Louise Alexander | Bryant 9020 |
| 8. Batten, George, & Co. | 381 Fourth Ave. | Harriet Elias | Mad. Sq. 7500 |
| 9. Erickson Company | 381 Fourth Ave. | Miss Higgins | Mad. Sq. 8080 |
| 9a. Printer's Ink | 185 Madison Ave. | Mr. E. B. Weiss | Murray Hill 1346 |
| 10. Thompson Co., J. Walter | 244 Madison Ave. | Mary J. Alexander | Vanderbilt 4200 |
| <i>Art and Architecture</i> | | | |
| 11. Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University | West 116th St. | W. B. Dinsmoor | Morningside 1400 |
| 12. Carrere & Hastings | 52 Vanderbilt Ave. | Raymond Farrelly | Murray Hill 5346 |
| 13. Metropolitan Museum of Art | 82nd St. & Fifth Ave. | William Clifford | Lenox 723 |
| 14. Municipal Art Commission, Branch of Municipal Reference Library | City Hall | Alice S. Clark | Cortland 1197 |
| 15. Platt, Chas. A. | 101 Park Ave. | Ruth Simmons | Murray Hill 9046 |
| 16. Trowbridge & Ackerman | 25 West 45th St. | J. K. Arsman | Vanderbilt 6465 |
| 17. Warren & Wetmore | 16 East 47th St. | François Mellot | Murray Hill 6800 |
| <i>Chemical</i> | | | |
| 18. Chemical Catalog Co. | 1 Madison Ave. | B. D. Berolzheimer | Gramercy 3880 |
| 19. Chemists Club | 52 East 41st St. | Emily J. Fell | Murray Hill 1916 |
| 20. College of Pharmacy, Columbia University | 115 West 68th St. | Dr. H. V. Army | Columbus 117 |
| 21. National Aniline & Chemical Co. | 21 Burling Slip | Grace Courstensen | John 4420 |

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|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Civics</i> | | | |
| 22. American City Bureau | 261 Broadway | Bertha Greenebaum | Barclay 5860 |
| 23. Bureau of Municipal Research | 261 Broadway | Sarah Greer | Barclay 5860 |
| 24. Citizens Union | 41 Park Row | H. C. Loeffler | Cortland 5898 |
| 25. City Clerk's Library, Board of Aldermen | Municipal Building | Philip Baer | Worth 4430 |
| 26. Institute for Public Service | 423 West 120th St. | Pearl Lenhart | Morningside 4970 |
| 27. Merchants Association of New York | 233 Broadway | (Miss) M. Wilson | Barclay 7660 |
| 28. Municipal Reference Library | 512 Municipal Building | Rebecca B. Rankin | Worth 1072 |
| 29. National Automobile Chamber of Commerce | 480 Lexington Ave. | W. L. Powlison | Murray Hill 5804 |
| 30. National Municipal League | 261 Broadway | Lillian Henley | Barclay 5860 |
| 31. New York State Chamber of Commerce | 65 Liberty St. | Elsa Loeber | Cortland 1051 |
| 32. North America Civic League for Immigrants | 289 Fourth Ave. | | Gramercy 6271 |
| 33. Woman's Municipal League | 14 East 46th St. | Edith Wells | Vanderbilt 5694 |
| <i>Clubs</i> | | | |
| 34. Century Club | 7 West 43rd St. | C. W. Gordon | Vanderbilt 715 |
| 35. City Club of New York | 55 West 44th St. | Wm. F. Howes | Vanderbilt 1816 |
| 36. Grolier Club | 47 East 60th St. | Ruth Granniss | Plaza 6492 |
| 37. Harvard Club Library | 27 West 44th St. | Earle F. Walbridge | Vanderbilt 1700 |
| 38. Hudson Guild Library | 436 West 27th St. | (Miss) M. B. Dean | Chelsea 1754 |
| 39. Masonic Club | 46 West 24th St. | E. B. Silver | Gramercy 1359 |
| 40. New York Port Society | 166 11th Ave. | Rev. J. J. MacDonald | Rector 8976 |
| 41. New York Society Library | 109 University Pl. | F. B. Bigelow | Stuyvesant 3080 |
| 42. Pennsylvania Society | 249 West 13th St. | Barr Ferre | Chelsea 6161 |
| 43. Vedanta Society | 117 West 72nd St. | Ada L. Stuart | Columbus 2722 |
| 44. Yale Club | Vanderbilt Ave. & 44th St. | Charles P. Tuttle | Murray Hill 8180 |
| <i>Commercial and Industrial</i> | | | |
| 45. Aeronautic Library, Inc. | 299 Madison Ave. | Harriet Wirth | Worth 3582 |
| 46. American Bank Note Co. | Garrison Ave., Hunts Point, The Bronx | Lillian Wright | Intervale 3600 |
| 47. American Cotton Oil Co. | 65 Broadway | Lenore A. Tafel | Bowling Green 7620 |
| 48. American Hard Rubber Co. | 11 Mercer St. | S. H. Renton | Canal 3900 |
| 49. American Institute | 322 West 23rd St. | W. A. Eagleston | Chelsea 8115 |
| 50. American Milk Products Co. | 302 Broadway | (Miss) A. Muzzy | Worth 2726 |
| 51. American Petroleum Institute | 15 West 44th St. | Miss Townsend | Vanderbilt 382 |
| 52. American Steel & Wire Co. | 30 Church St. | Jeannette Brouver | Cortland 7484 |
| 53. Barret, Crosas & Co. | 17 Battery Pl. | Mr. Berk | Whitehall 1648 |
| 54. Bureau of Industrial Research | 289 Fourth Ave. | Savel Zimand | Gramercy 1172 |
| 55. Bush Terminal Sales Bldg. Library | West 42nd St. | Helen H. Stern | Bryant 9800 |
| 56. Business Bourse, International, Inc. | 347 Fifth Ave. | N. V. McCarren | Murray Hill 5077 |
| 57. Cheney Bros. Silk Co. | Fourth Ave. & 18th St. | Mary Osborn | Stuyvesant 780 |
| 58. Combustion News Service | 475 Tenth Ave. | Helen M. Allyn | Longacre 1000 |
| 59. Community Motion Picture Bureau | 46 West 24th St. | M. Benjamin | Gramercy 162 |

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| 60. Famous Players Library | 6th St. & Pierce Ave., Long Isl- and City | (Mrs.) Pauline Forney | Astoria 3600 |
| 61. Foreign Commerce Corp. | 15 Broad St. | (Miss) N. R. Niven | Hanover 4421 |
| 62. General Electric Co. | 120 Broadway | Aline A. Heitkamp | Rector 7600 |
| 63. German Kali Works | 42 Broadway | (Mrs.) Catherine Schmidt | Broad 52 |
| 64. Goldwyn Picture Corporation | 469 Fifth Ave. | Charlotte Ford | Vanderbilt 6200 |
| 65. Ingersoll, Rand & Co. | 11 Broadway | Alma V. Clausen | Bowling Green 8430 |
| 66. Ingersoll, Robert H., & Bro. | 315 Fourth Ave. | Elfrida Harder | Gramercy 4930 |
| 67. International Buyers Club | Bush Terminal Bldg. | Helen H. Stern | Bryant 9800 |
| 68. Library Bureau | 316 Broadway | | Worth 1400 |
| 69. Linde Air Products Co. | 30 East 42nd St. | H. A. Floyd | Murray Hill 5900 |
| 70. Locomotive Superheater Co. | 30 Church St. | Chas. Hilferty | Cortland 3274 |
| 71. Manufacturers Aircraft Assn. | 501 Fifth Ave. | Florence Wagner | Vanderbilt 3246 |
| 72. Mercantile Library Association | 13 Astor St. | Chas. H. Cox | Spring 4014 |
| 73. Metal & Thermit Corporation | 120 Broadway | (Mrs.) H. E. Hepner | Rector 7422 |
| 74. National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. | 30 Church St. | (Mrs.) A. S. Perkins | Cortland 3397 |
| 75. New Jersey Zinc Co. | 160 Front St. | Kenneth Walker | John 2200 |
| 76. Silk Association of America | 354 Fourth Ave. | Bertha Parrish | Mad. Sq. 8983 |
| 77. Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp. | 55 Liberty St. | Philena A. Dickey | Rector 9660 |
| 78. Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. | 30 East 42nd St. | Grace E. Schultz | Murray Hill 5900 |
| 79. U. S. Brewers Association | 50 Union Square | Kathlyn Tighe | Stuyvesant 1957 |
| 80. U. S. Testing Co. | 340 Hudson St. | Edith L. Hulme | Spring 806 |
| 81. U. S. Rubber Co. | Broadway & 58 St. | Elizabeth B. Wray | Circle 5000 |
| 82. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. | 9 East 40th St. | Agnes Greer | Murray Hill 7200 |
| <i>Education</i> | | | |
| 83. Alexander Hamilton Institute | 13 Astor Pl. | Esther Wright | Spring 10,100 |
| 84. Bryson Library, Teachers College | 120th St. | (Miss) E. G. Baldwin | Morningside 4585 |
| 85. Bureau of Vocational Information | 2 West 43rd St. | Emma P. Hirth | Vanderbilt 1848 |
| 86. Columbia University Library | 116th St. & Broadway | W. H. Carpenter | Morningside 1400 |
| 87. Columbia University, School of Business | 116th St. & Broadway | Lola Sullivan | Morningside 1400 |
| 88. Institute of Musical Art | 120 Claremont Ave. | (Miss) V. E. Coleman | Morningside 567 |
| 89. New York Board of Education Lby. | 500 Park Ave. | Claude G. Le-land | Plaza 5580 |
| 90. New York Educational Experiment Bureau | 16 West 8th St. | | Spring 2433 |
| 91. New York University, School of Commerce | 32 Waverly Place | Elizabeth Hazel-tine | Spring 9300 |
| <i>Exporters and Importers</i> | | | |
| 92. American Exporters Translation Bureau | 17 Battery Pl. | Stephen Naft | Whitehall 766 |
| 93. Hartmann Pacific Company | 80 Wall St. | Helen Thomas | Bowling Green 2200 |
| 94. Murphy Ray, Inc. | 165 Broadway | J. O'Neil | Cortland 6281 |
| <i>Financial</i> | | | |
| 95. American Bankers Association | Miss Frey | 5 Nassau St. | Rector 5080 |

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| 96. American International Corp. | 120 Broadway | Margaret C. Wells | Rector 6000 |
| 97. Bankers Statistical Co. | 58 West 39th St. | (Miss) N. De Muth | Fitz Roy 3927 |
| 98. Bankers Trust Co. | 16 Wall St. | Florence Spellman | Rector 8900 Rector 7024 |
| 99. Blair & Co. | 24 Broad St. | Mary A. Dawson | Rector 4980 |
| 100. Bonbright & Co., W. P. | 25 Nassau St. | Miss Heinzelman | Hanover 5140 |
| 101. Brown Bros. & Co. | 59 Wall St. | (Miss) E. W. Routledge | Rector 5100 |
| 102. Central Union Trust Co. | 80 Broadway | Hazel C. Tompkins | Bowling Green 9000 |
| 103. Chase National Bank | 57 Broadway | (Miss) M. Agnew | Barclay 9200 |
| 104. Chemical National Bank | 270 Broadway | Geneva Byron | Hanover 5940 |
| 105. Farmers Loan & Trust Co. | 22 William St. | Marguerite Burnett | Rector 5700 |
| 106. Federal Reserve Bank | 15 Nassau St. | Lillian A. Koehling | Cortland 8030 |
| 107. Financial Library, Investors Agency | 177 Broadway | Edmund P. Tate | Rector 6400 |
| 108. Guaranty Trust Company | 140 Broadway | (Miss) M. Schuech | Hanover 8000 |
| 109. Halsey, Stuart & Co. | 49 Wall St. | A. Boone | Bowling Green 2200 |
| 110. Harris Forbes & Co. | 56 William St. | Mary Morris | Bowling Green 9900 |
| 111. Imbrie & Co. | 61 Broadway | Elsie L. Baechtold | Barclay 7500 |
| 112. Irving National Bank | 233 Broadway | Jane Barnitz | Rector 9330 |
| 113. Kidder, Peabody & Co. | 18 Broad St. | R. T. Veit | Rector 7700 |
| 114. Kountze Bros. | 141 Broadway | (Mrs.) Jeanne B. Foster | Hanover 5600 |
| 115. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. | 52 William St. | Elsie George | John 4892 |
| 116. Mercantile Bank of America | 38 Pine St. | Bessie Brown | Hanover 5180 |
| 117. Morgan, J. P., & Co. | 23 Wall St. | R. M. McIsaac | Rector 8050 |
| 118. National Bank of Commerce | 31 Nassau St. | Alice Rose | Hanover 7800 |
| 119. National City Financial Library | 60 Wall St. | Beatrice E. Carr | Hanover 5920 |
| 120. Robinson & Co. | 26 Exchange Pl. | Florence Fritz | Hanover 1690 |
| 121. Seligman, J. & W., & Co. | 54 Wall St. | Ella Genung | John 4850 |
| 122. Speyer & Co. | 24 Pine St. | Eleanor S. Cavanaugh | Bowling Green 9440 |
| 123. Standard Statistics Co. | 47 West St. | (Miss) B. N. MacDonald | Broad 3500 |
| 124. Trask, Spencer & Co. | 25 Broad St. | (Miss) M. W. Garton | Rector 7392 |
| 125. Trinity Land Credit Co. | 665 Broad St., Newark | (Miss) F. Stewart | |
| 126. White & Kemble | 55 Liberty St. | | |
| <i>Foreign</i> | | | |
| 127. American Scandinavian Foundation | 25 West 45th St. | Anna C. Reque | Bryant 3043 |
| 128. French Institute in the U. S. | 597 Fifth Ave. | Robert Hug | Murray Hill 7360 |
| 129. Hispanic Society of America | West 156th St. & Broadway | A. D. Savage | Audubon 226 |
| <i>Historical</i> | | | |
| 130. Naval History Society | 35 West 42nd St. | Alice M. Kyte | Vanderbilt 3072 |
| 131. New York Genealogical & Biographical Society | 226 West 58th St. | Abraham Hatfield, Jr. | Circle 5269 |
| 132. New York Historical Society | 170 Central Park West | Robert H. Kelly | Schuyler 7762 |

Insurance

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|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 133. Association of Life Insurance Presidents | 165 Broadway | Ida M. Thiele | Cortland 4892 |
| 134. Insurance Society of New York | 84 William St. | William Hardy | John 1778 |
| 135. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. | 1 Madison Ave. | Frances S. Cox | Gramercy 6000 |
| 136. Mutual Life Insurance Co. | 32 Nassau St. | James J. Dillon | John 2920 |
| 137. National Council of Workmen's Compensation Insurance | 16 East 40th St. | Edith Daly | Murray Hill 7994 |

Legal

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| 138. Association of the Bar of New York City | 42 West 44th St. | F. O. Poole | Vanderbilt 447 |
| 139. Columbia University, Law School | 116th Street and Broadway | Frederick Hicks | Morningside 1400 |
| 140. Cravath & Henderson | 52 William St. | (Mrs.) H. C. Mathews | Hanover 6080 |
| 141. Guggenheim, Untermeyer & Marshall | 120 Broadway | Jane Henderson | Rector 8040 |
| 142. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow | 20 Exchange Pl. | J. Stockwell Painton | Hanover 6015 |
| 143. New York County Lawyers Assn. | 165 Broadway | Richard Crump | Cortland 6080 |
| 144. New York Law Institute | 118 Post Office Building | John F. Quillon | Rector 8976 |
| 145. Pennie, Davis, Marvin & Edmonds | 35 Nassau St. | F. E. Barrows | Rector 1127 |
| 146. Phenister, N. A., Co. | 42 Broadway | | Broad 1655 |
| 147. Sandford, Smith & Griffin | 27 William St. | Mrs. F. A. Ballant | Broad 3621 |
| 148. White & Case | 14 Wall St. | Mary E. McDermott—Josephine Johnson | Rector 8790 |

Medical

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| 149. College of Physicians & Surgeons | 437 West 59th St. | Alfred L. Robert | Columbus 9511 |
| 150. Cornell Univ. Medical College | 477 First Ave. | Mrs. Nichols | Mad. Sq. 267 |
| 151. Kings Co. Medical Society | 1313 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn | Chas. Frankenberg | Lafayette 6900 |
| 152. National Committee for Mental Hygiene | 50 Union Square | Mabel Brown | Stuyvesant 5966 |
| 153. National Organization for Public Health Nursing | 156 Fifth Ave. | Florence Bradley | Watkins 793 |
| 154. New York Academy of Medicine | 17 West 43rd St. | J. S. Browne | Vanderbilt 974 |
| 155. New York Homeopathic Medical College | 63rd St. & Ave. A | Frances Holly | Plaza 5506 |
| 156. Presbyterian Hospital Libraries | | | |
| E. G. Janeway Memorial Library | 70th St. & Madison Ave. | | Rhineland 9460 |
| Bull & Hartley Surgical Library | 70th St. & Madison Ave. | | Rhineland 9460 |
| 157. Public Health Division, Municipal Reference Library | 505 Pearl St. | Sara L. Halliday | Worth 9400 |
| 158. Rockefeller Foundation | 61 Broadway | Edyth L. Miller | Bowling Green 7100 |
| 159. Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research | Ave. A & 66th St. | Leila Trask | Plaza 6800 |
| 160. Society of New York Hospitals, Bloomingdale Hospital | White Plains, N. Y. | Helen F. Letson | White Plains 2000 |

Newspapers

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| 161. New York Evening Journal | 238 William St. | A. Englehart | Beekman 800 |
| 162. New York Evening Post | 20 Vesey St. | Katherine Tappert | Barclay 4200 |
| 163. New York Sun & Herald | 280 Broadway | Ruth Eliot | Worth 10,000 |
| 164. New York Times | 229 West 43rd St. | Miss Roseberg | Bryant 1000 |
| 165. New York World | Pulitzer Building | F. C. Foster | Beekman 4000 |

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| 166. Wall Street Journal | 44 Broad St. | James Lynch | Broad 1 |
| | <i>Public Utilities</i> | | |
| 167. American Electric Railway Assn. | 8 West 40th St. | Julia Kelly | Vanderbilt 2980 |
| 168. American (Railroad) Association | 75 Church St. | J. E. Fairbanks | Barclay 4824 |
| 169. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. | 195 Broadway | | |
| General Library | | Mary de J. Cox | Cortland Official |
| Engineering Library | | Mary A. Rogers | 60 |
| Legal Library | | Gertrude Peterkin | |
| 170. Association of Railway Executives | 61 Broadway | (Mrs.) Helen I. Johnson | Bowling Green 7822 |
| 171. Canadian Pacific Railway Co. | 1270 Broadway | Mrs. E. G. Armstrong | Pennsylvania 706 |
| 172. Erie Railroad | 50 Church St. | Mary K. Hol-loran | Cortland 8480 |
| 173. New York Edison Company | 130 East 15th St. | Josephine I. Greenwood | Stuyvesant 5600 |
| 174. New York State Public Service Commission, 1st District | 49 Lafayette St. | Pauline Hartz-heim | Franklin 5820 |
| 175. Public Service Corporation of N. J. | Newark, N. J. | Alma Mitchell | Market 7000 |
| 176. Western Union Telegraph Co. | 195 Broadway | George T. Eddy | Cortland 6980 |
| | <i>Publishers</i> | | |
| 177. American Architect | 243 West 39th St. | Mr. Crocker | Bryant 9591 |
| 178. American Geographical Society | 156 Street & Broad-way | Isiah Bowman | Audubon 6247 |
| 179. Appleton Co., D. | 35 West 32nd St. | B. W. Blauvelt | Pennsylvania 500 |
| 180. Baker & Taylor | 354 Fourth Ave. | Glenn Parker | Mad. Sq. 2575 |
| 181. Class Journal | 231 West 39th St. | Cora D. Robert-son | Bryant 8760 |
| 182. Crowell Publishing Co. | 381 Fourth Ave. | Katherine Ver-milye | Mad. Sq. 2500 |
| 183. Donnelly, Reuben H., Corp. | 227 Fulton St. | Mildred A. Bates | Cortland Official 84 |
| 184. Druggists Circular | 100 William St. | | Beekman 5063 |
| 185. Forbes' Magazine | 120 Broadway | Herbert Donohoe | Worth 9800 |
| 186. India Rubber World | 25 West 45th St. | W. M. Morse | Bryant 2576 |
| 187. International Magazine Co. | 119 West 40th St. | P. J. Nystrom | Bryant 6000 |
| 188. R. R. Bowker Co. | 62 West 45th St. | Virginia Smith | Murray Hill 150 |
| 189. McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. | Tenth Ave. at 36th St. | Cowper Edith L. Buck-nam | Longacre 700 |
| 190. Nelson Sons, Thomas | 381 Fourth Ave. | | Mad. Sq. 7620 |
| 191. Poor's Manual Publishing Co. | 33 Broadway | Carlos C. Hough-ton | Whitehall 460 |
| 192. Polk's Directory Library | 133 Church St. | W. J. Maxwell | Barclay 9276 |
| 193. Railway Age Gazette | 3201 Woolworth Bldg. | Lillian McDer-mott | Barclay 6940 |
| | <i>Religious</i> | | |
| 194. Bible Teachers Training School Lby. | 541 Lexington Ave. | Clara M. Clark | Plaza 8521 |
| 195. Foreign Missions Library | 156 Fifth Ave. | (Miss) S. A. Pin-der | Chelsea 9930 |
| 196. Friends Library | 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn | Anna L. Curtis | Main 4228 |
| 197. Friends Library | 221 East 15th St. | Anna L. Curtis | Stuyvesant 1105 |
| 198. General Theological Seminary | 175 Ninth Ave. | Edw. H. Virgin | Chelsea 7184 |
| 199. Jewish Theological Seminary of America | 531 West 123rd St. | Alexander Marx | Morningside 2763 |
| 200. Methodist Historical Society | 150 Fifth Ave. | Martha Young | Watkins 7520 |
| 201. Missionary Research Library | 25 Madison Ave. | H. W. Hering | Mad. Sq. 9890 |

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| 202. National Board of Y. W. C. A. | 600 Lexington Ave. | Angie Melden | Plaza 4700 |
| 203. National Lutheran Council | 437 Fifth Ave. | Emma A. Licht | Murray Hill 9406 |
| 204. Union Theological Seminary | Broadway & 120th St. | Rev. H. P. Smith | Morningside 305 |
| 205. World Outlook | 150 Fifth Ave. | Miss Morton | Chelsea 2130 |
| 206. Y. M. C. A., West Side | 318 West 57th St. | (Miss) F. R. Petrie | Columbus 7920 |
| 207. Y. M. C. A., Central | 55 Hansom Pl., Brooklyn | Ethel S. Brown | Prospect 8000 |
| 208. Y. M. H. A. | Lexington Ave. & 92nd St. | (Miss) M. B. Adler | Lenox 828 |
| 209. Y. W. C. A., Central | 600 Lexington Ave. | (Miss) M. F. Blair | Plaza 10100 |
| 210. Y. W. C. A. | Schermerhorn & Flatbush Ave., | Georgia W. Rathbone | Sterling 1280 |
| <i>Retailers</i> | | | |
| 211. Grant, W. T., Co. | 28-30 West 23rd St. | Grace Aikenhead | Gramercy 564 |
| 212. National Cloak & Suit Co. | 207 West 24th St. | Edith Le Quesne | Chelsea 5600 |
| 213. Retail Research Association | 225 Fifth Ave. | Fanny Coit | Mad. Sq. 9400 |
| <i>Scientific</i> | | | |
| 214. American Museum of Natural History | 77th St. & Central Park West | R. W. Tower | Schuyler 7700 |
| 215. American Numismatic Society | Broadway & 156th St. | Sidney P. Noe | Audubon 2484 |
| 216. Brooklyn Botanic Garden | 978 Washington Ave., Brooklyn | Rae Simpson | Prospect 6173 |
| 217. Brooklyn Inst. of Arts & Sciences | Academy of Music Building, Brooklyn | Miss Heinzelman | Prospect 4540 |
| 218. Brooklyn Inst. of Arts & Sciences, Children's Museum | 185 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn | Mabel S. Draper | Lafayette 2780 |
| 219. New York Botanical Gardens | Bronx Park | Sarah H. Harlow | Fordham 1200 |
| 220. New York Aquarium | Battery Park | Dr. Chas. H. Townsend | Whitehall 1483 |
| <i>Sociological and Economic</i> | | | |
| 221. American Association for Labor Legislation | 131 East 23rd St. | Dr. J. P. Andrews | Gramercy 2590 |
| 222. American Committee of Russian Co-operative Union | 136 Liberty St. | A. J. Zelenko | Rector 9270 |
| 223. American Relief Administration | 115 Broadway | Suda L. Bane | Rector 7146 |
| 224. American Social Hygiene Assn. | 105 West 40th St. | Janet Melvain | Bryant 2434 |
| 225. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals | 50 Madison Ave. | William K. Horton | Mad. Sq. 7350 |
| 226. Brooklyn Public Library, Montague Branch | 195 Montague St., Brooklyn | Calvin W. Foss | Main 2773 |
| 227. Institute of Crippled & Disabled Men | 101 East 23rd St. | Johanna Olshchewsky | Gramercy 1467 |
| 228. Leslie Woman's Suffrage Commission | 171 Madison Ave. | (Mrs.) Mary Sumner Boyd | Murray Hill 4818 |
| 229. National Industrial Conference Bd. | 10 East 39th St. | J. H. Friedel | |
| 230. National Workmen's Compensation Service Board | 13 Park Row | Catherine Van Dyne | Barclay 8340 |
| 231. New York Public Library, Economics Division | 476 Fifth Ave. | Dr. C. C. Williamson | Vanderbilt 3600 |
| 232. Public Affairs Information Service | 10 West 40th St. | Alice Jewett | Vanderbilt 3600 |
| 233. Russell Sage Foundation | 130 East 22nd St. | Frederick W. Jenkins | Gramercy 7060 |

234. Safety Institute of America 261 Madison Ave. (Mrs.) Mary R. Murray Hill 4230
Thomas
- Technical*
235. Engineering Societies Library 29 West 39th St. Harrison W. Cra- Vanderbilt 4600
ver
236. Ford, Bacon & Davis 115 Broadway J. Henry Parr Rector 9670
237. General Society of Mechanics & 16-24 West 44th H. W. Parker Vanderbilt 544
Tradesmen, Mechanics Inst. St.
238. New York Public Library, Technol- 476 Fifth Ave. William B. Gam- Vanderbilt 3600
ogy Division ble
239. Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 85 Livingston St., Edith C. Squires Main 4314
Spicer Memorial Brooklyn
240. Pratt Institute, Technology Division 215 Ryerson St., Donald Hendry Prospect 2200
Brooklyn
241. Robinson & Co., Dwight P. 125 East 46th St. Isabel Stevens Vanderbilt 7000
242. Sanderson & Porter 52 William St. E. H. Smith Hanover 5640
243. Searchlight Information Library Co. 450 Fourth Ave. E. A. Handy Mad. Sq. 5023
244. Society for Electrical Development 522 Fifth Ave. Margaret Smieton Vanderbilt 8400
245. Stevens Institute of Technology Hoboken, N. J. Enid M. Hawkins Hoboken 484
246. Western Electric Co. 463 West St. Helen E. Hemp- Chelsea 1000
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| Erickson Company | 9 | Metropolitan Museum of Art | 13 |
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Librarians in Who's Who in America

THE number of librarians listed in "Who's Who in America" for 1920-21 is 242.

This total includes those calling themselves librarians, bibliographers, archivists, editors of library periodicals, teachers in library schools, and those retired from these occupations. Those who have been librarians but who are now in some other business are not included, except those whose biographies show that they have spent practically their whole life in library work and have won their reputations in this field.

Of the total of 242, 196 are men and 46 women, and 25 are listed as "retired." Only 159 are listed as being members of the A. L. A.; but the A. L. A. Handbook for 1919 lists 193 of the 242. Libraries represented are: public, 82; college and university, 40; special, 31; state government, 30; federal government, 15; school, 2; library school teachers, 4; editors, 4; and miscellaneous, 9. Nearly one-third (82) of the total were educated at library

schools; 54 at Columbia and New York State School; 12 at Armour Institute and the University of Illinois; 8 at Pratt; and 8 at other schools.

MARY J. BOOTH, *Librarian*,
East Illinois Normal School,
Charleston, Ill.

A STAFF LIBRARY

Noting the sad fact that librarians are apt to become mere passers of books to other readers, rather than readers themselves, the Detroit Public Library has set aside a small fund for the purchase of a staff library, duplicates of the most important of the new books. A certain amount of time is allowed each member of the staff during service hours to read these books, and so better to prepare himself to be advisor to the public in the matter of reading.

Once read by the entire staff, they will be put into the general collection of the Library.

The Nation and the Schools*

HERE is a book whose emphasis on the nation's part in American educational progress is both significant and timely: significant because it reveals ample precedent for doing the things that need to be done to correct the egregious shortcomings in our educational system which the war brought into bold relief; timely because there is every indication that Congress soon will set up the machinery required to insure essential equality of educational opportunity thruout the Nation.

The scope of the book is indicated clearly in the introduction as follows:

"The first part briefly outlines the historical development of the policy of Federal aid, with the attempt to show how this policy, well-intentioned but defective at the outset, has been gradually refined thru progressive legislation to the point where its much wider extension in the form of national subventions is clearly justified. Following this historical survey, the present situation is analyzed and the deficiencies revealed by the war are traced to their causes. The measures now before Congress looking toward the remedy of one or more of these deficiencies are then considered. Of these, the Smith-Towner bill, as representing the most comprehensive proposals, is selected for detailed treatment and the remaining chapters are devoted to a study of its provisions and of the educational conditions which they seek to improve. In this connection the two most serious weaknesses of American education—the rural schools and the policies and agencies for the preparation of teachers—are given especial emphasis and attention. The book concludes with a discussion of the proposal to restore the present Federal Bureau of Education to its original status as a department of the Government, and to make it an executive department with a cabinet officer—a Secretary of Education—at its head."

Attention is called to the deep-lying forces that have wrought sweeping transformations in the spheres of government, transportation, mining, banking, manufacturing, and agriculture, as the boundaries of the neighborhood have widened until the Nation itself has become one great community with its own large interests and peculiar problems.

The book is thoroly documented. Important tables show amounts and dates of Federal land

grants given in support of education; distribution of the surplus revenue from the Federal Treasury in 1837 and the use that was made of it by the various States; the amount of aid that the Smith-Towner bill would provide for each State for the reduction of illiteracy, for Americanization, for physical and health education, and for the equalization of educational opportunities. Appendix C is the text of the bill itself.

In style "The Nation and the Schools" is pleasing and readable as would be expected of any book from the hands of its well-known authors. It is attractive mechanically.

Librarians are interested in "The Nation and the Schools" because they are interested in education not only in school but beyond school and in its relation to the whole fabric of modern society. Libraries not only help promote the educational advance by fostering a better understanding of things educational; they are the direct and immediate beneficiaries of any elevation of the intellectual life of the community. Adequate schools which stress continuing education and professional teachers make library work rich and delightful.

Librarians are interested in "The Nation and the Schools" for a more direct and personal reason. The Smith-Towner bill which is the major theme of the book provides for "the extension and adaptation of public libraries for educational purposes" as one of the objects of \$50,000,000 for the equalization of educational opportunity. National interest in libraries is certain to grow larger and more definite as their true significance is better understood. Any provision which the national Government makes for their promotion may be expected to become correspondingly more satisfactory. Just as the present emphasis in the school movement is on teaching—on educational service and leadership—rather than on the mechanical plant, the emphasis in the library movement will come more and more to be upon the professional librarian, trained not only in the essentials of bibliographic technique and library management but broadly trained in educational sociology and economics and above all in community leadership. It may easily be seen that Federal subventions for teacher training and for teachers' salaries imply similar aid for library training and for the salaries of librarians.

JOY E. MORGAN.

*Keith, John A. H. and William C. Bagley. *The Nation and the Schools; a study in the application of the principle of Federal aid to education in the United States.* 1920. Macmillan. \$2.25.

Roads to Childhood*

THERE is something about a road that is very kindling to the imagination. It suggests the pioneer who blazes the way, the pilgrim who travels over it to his goal and equally the pleasure seeker who wanders here and there without definite purpose, ready to follow bypaths and side trails and to discover for himself beauties not set down in the guide books.

Miss Moore has chosen her title well. Her main traveled road leads backward into her own childhood and forward into the grown-up life of the children who have been her friends. The crossroads take us into the world of books leading almost anywhere.

When these papers first appeared in *The Bookman* their timeliness in relation to recent publications implied that they were of temporary interest, magazine material perhaps, rather than the stuff for a book. Amplified and slightly altered, enriched by the addition of two introductory chapters, they are found to possess standards and principles of permanent value. We believe they contain in large measure Miss Moore's articles of faith on the subject of children's reading.

Since the book is written out of her own wide experience with the likes and dislikes of children far apart in tastes and opportunity, the range of allusion and illustration is varied and stimulating. Pleasant glimpses into memories of a childhood upon which the more informal elements of an individual's education is based, introduce the theme of writing for children. No cut and dried formula, no universal prescription, can be offered for this. To rid oneself of the idea that it is an easy matter to write for children, is the first step. Ability to recall one's own childhood with vividness and understanding is almost imperative, study of the best models is invaluable.

Sincere treatment of a children's book is all too infrequent, hence the sound reviewing in "Roads to Childhood" may well serve as example to those who attempt to give critical estimates of so-called "juveniles." We should be spared the long, inclusive and indiscriminating summaries of the "books of the year" in which holiday periodicals abound, if the writer would or could follow this lead.

To the parents and other relatives for whom the matter of book selection is a perplexity Miss Moore has indicated points of view that will undoubtedly be illuminating. That there are no "Best Books for Everychild" is a fact to be heeded. Children's interests are no more cast in the same mould than those of older people and we shall do well if we allow freedom of choice, opportunity to taste and appropriate, to each according to his needs.

If Miss Moore allows anywhere personal prejudice to creep into these chapters we should say it is in her attitude toward books as sources of information. After all there have to be such books, and for some children the approach to the kingdom of the imagination is thru the use of a book to which they have gone for answer to a definite question. That such books are too often mechanical and perfunctory, lacking in charm, in originality, in literary value is granted. But that the search for information may not be as worthy a motive as random reading, we are not willing to admit.

This expression of preference is, however, in no sense a blemish in a book which presents matter of so much value not only to writers and reviewers, but to parents, teachers and librarians. The student wishing to obtain a survey of recent books for children will find it here, and will meet at the same time references to many of those whose names stand for definite accomplishment in the realm of real literature.

Withal, the book is pleasant reading, to be taken up and dipped into in the assurance of finding comment that makes one turn at once to re-read an old favorite or make the acquaintance of a new.

The index is worthy of special mention. It confines itself to the names of books and the names of people and is a most convenient and useful adjunct.

ALICE M. JORDAN.

The Herkimer (N. Y.) Free Public Library will give to anyone willing to pay for transportation *The Portfolio*, v. 1-2, 4, 5-6 and 13; *The Emporium of Arts and Science*, v. 2; *The Quarterly Review*, the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Westminster Review*, some 6 volumes, about the year 1835. All these are bound in leather. For further particulars address: Edith M. Sheaf, librarian.

*Roads to Childhood. By Annie Carroll Moore. Doran, 1920.

A Tale of Two Cities

WITH the lira down to three and one-half cents, why not buy German books thru Italy? Thereby hangs a tale. While we in America can get new publications at about 5.7 cents a mark, or (if domestic prices have advanced during the war 150%) at about one-half the ante-bellum rate, the Italians are today paying 125 lire for 100 marks worth of German books, just as they did before the war—and getting just 40% as much for their money. To the Italian, German books have been extremely high since October 15, 1920.

The bills of an Italian and a German agent would run thus:

| | Italian | German |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| List price | Mk. 100.00 | Mk. 100.00 |
| Valutazuschlag ... | 175.00 | 250.00 |
| | 275.00 | 350.00 |
| Teuerungszuschlag 10% | 27.50 | 35.00 |
| | 302.50 | Mk. 385.00 |
| Commission 10%.... | 30.25 | |
| | Mk. 332.75 | |

The former excludes, the latter includes, transportation, etc. The two are thus about on a par of cost, with the advantage of quicker delivery as well as heavy underselling in anti-quarian items lying with Germany.

The same is true of English, French, Swiss, and Dutch dealers. This will appear clear from the following table of percentages to be added in foreign bills according to the schedule of October 15 (first column), with which may be compared (second column) what they would have been if the originally announced values had been adhered to. (1 Mk.=.70 French francs, .50 Swiss francs, 5 d., .24 gulden, .80 lire, .45 pesetas, 9 cents):

| | As it is | As intended |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| England | 250 | 400 |
| France | 220 | 200 |
| Holland | 245 | 400 |
| Italy | 175 | 110 |
| Spain | 250 | 385 |
| Switzerland | 265 | 435 |
| U. S. | 250 | 500 |

To which add 10% Teuerungszuschlag in all cases.

In other words, the only way found effective against raids thru countries with markedly

depreciated currency was the erection of a virtual tariff wall; and, conversely, "U. S. A." are the initials of the lad for whom Leipzig has come to set her cap. The 50% reduction is just for him.

The Committee's advice in its first Bulletin to trade directly remains sound. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL of January 1).

What a far cry is this from the program at that famous meeting of the Verlegerverein in April, 1918, when, on the eve of assured military triumph, the publishers gathered in imperial conclave to divide up the world's trade and make New York a satrapy of Leipzig.

M. L. RANEY

ANNA G. HUBBARD

PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOKS

THE six works of fiction most in demand at the public libraries during November, according to the list compiled by Frank Parker Stockbridge in co-operation with the A. L. A., and published in the January *Bookman* are:

The Top of the World. By Ethel M. Dell (Putnam).

The Valley of Silent Men. By James Oliver Curwood (Cosmopolitan).

The Age of Innocence. By Edith Wharton (Appleton).

Harriet and the Piper. By Kathleen Norris (Doubleday, Page).

This Side of Paradise. By F. Scott Fitzgerald (Scribner).

Kindred of the Dust. By Peter B. Kyne (Cosmopolitan).

During the same month the best sellers, compiled and arranged in the order of their popularity from reports of leading booksellers in every section of the country, published in the January *Books of the Month* are:

The Valley of Silent Men. By James Oliver Curwood (Cosmopolitan).

A Poor Wise Man. By Mary Roberts Rinehart (Doran).

The Age of Innocence. By Edith Wharton (Appleton).

The Trumpeter Swan. By Temple Bailey (Penn Pub.).

The Top of the World. By Ethel M. Dell (Putnam).

In Chancery. By John Galsworthy (Scribner).
General books in demand at the public libraries in the order of their popularity were:

White Shadows in the South Seas. By Frederick O'Brien (Century).

Now It Can Be Told. By Philip Gibbs (Harper).

Vagabonding Thru Changing Germany. By Harry A. Franck (Harper).

Memoirs of the Empress Eugenie. By Comte Fleury (Appleton).

"That Damn Y." By Katherine Mayo (Houghton).

An American Idyll. By Cornelia S. Parker (Atlantic).

The best sellers in general literature were:

Roaming through the West Indies. By Harry A. Franck (Harper).

White Shadows in the South Seas. By Frederick O'Brien (Century).

Theodore Roosevelt and His Time. Ed. by J. B. Bishop (Scribner).

The Autobiography of Margot Asquith (Doran).

Now It Can Be Told. By Philip Gibbs (Harper).

The Outline of History. By H. G. Wells. (Macmillan).

BOOKS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS

A STRONG plea for libraries for the use of steerage passengers is made by a social worker, C. B. White, in several of the New York dailies. "No one," he says,

"can blame the steamship companies for flinching from the task of equipping a library for the polyglot mob below decks. On our boat, in the third cabin, twenty-five languages were spoken. And yet, just because of the babel and the motley, a library is needed there more than anywhere else. They have not the recreations offered to the passengers above decks. For them the voyage is a long monotony. Ten days is the average duration, oftentimes made longer, when they are detained on board in port, awaiting transshipment to Ellis Island.

Those ten days present a priceless opportunity to reach to these newcomers the history and literature of America, her geography, the mechanism of our government, the life story of foreigners who came here and made good. In that moment the immigrant is in a teachable mood. The adventure into a far country has excited all the nerves of his mind. He is awake as he never was before.

"To provide so many tongued a library and reach it forth to so varied a host is a job beyond the competency of the ship's crew. It would have to be done by men specially trained. The Carnegie Fund would doubtless provide the books. But the librarian would have to be a man of vision and leadership, such as our library schools and neighborhood houses are turn-

ing out, which would mean a steerage library association, supported by gifts from the socially minded. That the steamship companies would co-operate with such an association need hardly be questioned. To make the ocean trip more enjoyable and lift the tone of life on board for both passengers and crew would be quite to their advantage. . . .

" . . . A library steward would be invaluable. He would be America's hand of fellowship stretched out. As head worker in institutes of social service in New York, I have known the difficulty of straightening out these newcomers, once the warping into a gnarled and tangled knot has taken place. We must make contact with the immigrant while he is voyaging hither. For that contact, could anything be more fitting than books, helpfully chosen and courteously proffered? The movement of peoples into America is a fact in universal history. I fear that at present we are doing but little to humanize this migration of the multitude."

REQUIRED COURSES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin on "Requirements for the Bachelor's Degree" (1920 no. 7) records only one course in bibliography, that in Pennsylvania state college, 1 semester hour, or .76 per cent of the total semester hours required; and one in library methods, that in the University of Oregon, 2 semester hours, or 1.66 per cent of the total semester hours required.

As chairman of a committee of our state library association on library instruction I should like to learn whether there are similar required courses in other colleges or universities. I do not refer to courses given as a part of required courses in history or English, but courses for which separate credit is given.

W. D. JOHNSTON,
Librarian.

St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library.

A St. Louis corner newspaper stand which is often temporarily deserted by its proprietor bears a notice which shows an appreciation of the distinction between the free library and a purely commercial enterprise:

CROOKS AND OTHERS.
PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE BOX.
THIS IS NOT A FREE LIBRARY.

Reprints of W. J. Hamilton's summary of the county library laws in the various states (published in the October 1 LIBRARY JOURNAL) may be secured by writing to Miss Anna May Price, Secretary of the League of Library Commissions, care of the Library Extension Commission, Springfield, Ill.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1921



THE mid-winter meetings at Chicago brought together a larger number than was expected, tho the attendance was confined chiefly to those from nearby localities. The Council discussions dealt largely with constitutional revision, stimulated by Mr. Sanborn's interesting paper, printed on other pages. One suggestion which has been made seems to meet with rather wide acceptance—that of biennial meetings and a presidential term of two years. This scheme would give opportunity in off years either for regional meetings or for meetings of affiliated societies and sections, leaving the A. L. A. Conference to be occupied chiefly by general sessions of the entire body. The proposal is certainly an interesting one and demands consideration thruout the profession before the Swampscott Conference of 1921.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BOSTON, which, at the third Conference of the American Library Association held there in 1878, was the library centre of the country, is resuming so much of its old leadership under the administration of Librarian Belden, that it is peculiarly gratifying that the 1921 Conference should be held in its vicinity under Boston auspices. Swampscott, on one of the lovely beaches stretching from Boston along the North Shore, will be most inviting in the last week of June, and Chairman Faxon of the Travel Committee, here on his home base, expects to provide at the New Ocean House and its neighborhood for a banner convention of fifteen hundred woman and man power. Our hosts at Boston are already planning excursions during or after the Conference, which will take visiting librarians, especially those from distant points, to the shrines of New England history, especially interesting at this tercentenary period. While the arrangements are not yet definite, it is hoped that there may be a steamboat excursion to Plymouth for one day and an auto excursion along the Paul Revere road thru Cambridge to Lexington and Concord, while another half day may be given to Marblehead and historic Salem. Harvard College holds its commencement Thursday, June 23, which should attract the many Harvard graduates in the profession, tho it may lose them from the Conference for that day. While the

great body of attendants will naturally be from New England, with its exceptional number of libraries and librarians, it is to be hoped that every region of the A. L. A., from Canada to Texas and from the Pacific coast and the outposts beyond where the American library spirit is in evidence, will be fully represented at a Conference which should reach the high-water mark alike for attendance and interest.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE proposal to organize state library associations into state chapters and local clubs into local chapters of the A. L. A., which has been more or less discussed, met with a check because of a considerable drawback in the fact that members of chapters would necessarily be members of the A. L. A., while both state and local associations, with their lesser dues, include many non-A. L. A. members. There would not be the same objection to regional chapters, comprising A. L. A. members in half a dozen distinct regions, which are already on their way toward organization, as illustrated in the New England meetings, Library Week in New York, the Atlantic City joint meetings, others in the mid-west states and the Pacific Northwest Association. These might be so shaped as to include both A. L. A. members and non-members, as they would not involve payment of dues. It is evident that the reorganization of the A. L. A. is a very live question, and the suggestion that there should be the simplest constitution, like the charter of an incorporative company, and that all the problems should be thrown into the by-laws, offers only a technical solution.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

LIBRARY building was almost at a standstill during 1920, and the Carnegie Corporation made no new grants. The University of Michigan opened its splendid building in January, and this will have a worthy companion in that in which Mr. Clements is to house the generous gift of his remarkable American collection. Detroit and the John Crerar Library of Chicago postponed their openings until the new year, which gives promise of new work and revived building in large measure, in which it is to be hoped Philadelphia and Brooklyn will share.

FOREMOST in the field of library economy was the tenth edition of the *Decimal Classification* with a scheme of sub-division for the World War and an expansion of the section on agriculture. A comprehensive classification scheme for landscape architecture by Henry Vincent Hubbard and Theodora Kimball is a companion to the classification for material on city planning by Miss Kimball and Professor Pray, published in 1913. James Duff Brown's "Manual of Library Economy," largely rewritten by W. C. Berwick Sayers so as to cover the problems of the larger library, is published in this country by the H. W. Wilson Company. "Rules for Shelf Listing," prepared by H. A. Titsworth and Carl T. Jacobsen of the University of Chicago Libraries handles points not covered by the Library of Congress printed rules. An edition of Martha Thorne Wheeler's "Indexing: Principles, Rules and Examples," revised by Mary Ellis, has been published by the University of the State of New York. New library periodicals are the *Harvard Library Notes*, edited by George P. Winship for the use of the staff of the Harvard Libraries and the *Savannah News Notes*, issued by the Savannah Public Library, while the *Booklist of Revised Braille Grade One and One-Half*, published by the A. L. A. Committee on Work With the Blind, and *News Notes of Government Publications*, issued by the Boston Public Library in connection with its new documents information department, have completed their first year's service.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

LIBRARY work abroad and at home are described in "Les Livres à la Guerre," a translation of Theodore Wesley Koch's "Books in the War," with additions including a preface by Marshal Foch. "Some Principles of Business-like Conduct in Libraries" are discussed by Arthur E. Bostwick in a pamphlet in the A. L. A. Handbook series, and nearly sixty of his essays and addresses many of which have been contributed to library and other periodicals, have been collected and published in two volumes under the titles "A Librarian's Open Shelf" and "Library Essays." Frances Jenkins Alcott's "Story-Telling Ballads" forms a companion volume to her "Wonder Garden," published in 1919, as does Morris Jastrow's "The Book of Job" to his "Gentle Cynic." In "The New World Order," Frederick C. Hicks discusses international organization. Henry E. Dunnack's "Maine Book" may lead to similar compilations which will answer many of the questions addressed to the information divisions of other state libraries.

AMONG the most important bibliographies is "2400 of the year's Business Books," a third edition with many new features of "1600 Business Books," prepared by Linda H. Morley and Adelaide C. Kight. The Newberry Library completed the publication of two lists begun in 1918: one on English poetry and one on the book arts. The New York Public Library brought out in its *Bulletin* a valuable list of New York almanacs of 1694-1850. Library of Congress reference lists include one on "The Treaty Making Power of the United States" and a second edition of the American and English genealogies of 1910. "The Booklist Book 1919," response to the demand for a short selected list of books, was published by the A. L. A., as was Sophy H. Powell's "Eight Hundred Useful Books." The A. L. A. has also reprinted a third edition of "The Buying List for Small Libraries," edited by Caroline Webster and issued by the New York State Library. Joseph L. Wheeler's after-war reading courses prepared for the A. L. A. were distributed by the federal Board of Education to newspapers and were thus widely circulated. Annie C. Moore's "Roads to Childhood" devoted to views and reviews of children's books, contains much valuable bibliographical material. "Industrial Democracy 1848-1919" is the subject of an extensive bibliography, compiled by the Library Employees Union of Greater New York.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MANY bibliographical publications on which work has gone forward during the year are announced for an early date, among them the check-list of "Pacific Northwest Literature," edited by Charles W. Smith; and a volume of descriptive summaries and bibliographies on "Modern Social Movements" by Savel Zimand, one section of which has been reprinted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, while "The Union List of Serials in Libraries of the Middle West," edited by C. W. Andrews, and the Fiction Section of the Standard Catalog under the editorship of Corinne Bacon are in preparation. The A. L. A. Publishing Board has authorized many new items including a third and enlarged edition of Kroeger's "Guide to Reference Books" by Isadore G. Mudge, some material toward which was contributed to the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL; a second supplement to the "A. L. A. Catalog" to cover the years 1904-1920; "Viewpoints in Biography" by Katherine Tappert which will be a companion to Josephine Adams Rathbone's "Viewpoints in Travel" published in 1919; and a second "Booklist Book" covering 1920.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, held at Madison, October 11th-13th, was unquestionably the most successful in point of members (registration 208) subjects considered and spirit prevailing.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Harriet C. Long of the Library Commission opened the discussion on county libraries, basing her remarks upon her California experience. She urged librarians to believe in the possibility of the county library, to learn the needs and resources of the county and then to persuade the board and ultimately the people of the county. While heartily endorsing the state service, Miss Long summed up the advantages of the county service as follows: "The opportunity of borrowers to be near the main library; this personal service is the great reason why county service is better than state service. It is nearer the people and the people are nearer the books." Miss Long then propounded and met the criticisms and objections likely to be raised, and concluded her most helpfully suggestive paper by saying, "Let the movement for the county library come from the people of the county rather than from you. A few enthusiastic residents in various parts of the county can soon stir up action in a case like this. In many counties, the Red Cross chapters are now taking up library facilities as one of their aims. Get them interested in county library possibilities and they will be splendid agents to push the work. The county agent has excellent opportunity to help, in his visits to farmers in various parts of the county. Then, when the time comes to go before your county board, have enthusiastic, representative citizens from all parts of the county present their wishes. Whenever county boards feel that their constituents earnestly desire this county library, then will the county libraries come into existence; for county boards are elected at the will of the people and must heed their wishes."

Following Miss Long, A. L. Sawyer, president of the Menominee (Mich.) Library Board, told of the successful establishment of county library service by that Library.*

In discussing the social organization of the rural districts, Professor Kolb of the College of Agriculture, stressed the point emphasized

by Miss Long, namely, that the demand for county libraries must come from the farmers themselves, rather than from the city people, and emphasized the need of rural work—in which the county library is included—and the awakening realization of this need by the farmers themselves, as evidenced by the Farmers' Bureau, the American Society of Equity, the Non-Partisan League and the thirteen hundred rural social organizations listed in his office.

The report of the Committee on County Libraries was presented at this session and at a later business meeting adopted by the Association as a basis for legislation at the 1921 session. Suggestions from the floor were referred back to the Committee for further consideration before the actual drafting of the bill.

The following is the suggested plan accompanying the report and adopted as a basis for drafting for legislative action:

ORGANIZATION

County boards may create, establish and maintain a public library system for the county; appoint a board of not more than five, including county superintendent; erect or purchase necessary buildings and acquire and maintain all necessary material, or acquire and take over an existing library, with consent of authorities controlling the same; make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations for use, management and preservation of library system.

Or county board may contract for service of existing library. (Section 43.31.)

Or county board may appropriate to an existing library rendering extension service in county. (Section 43.31.)

County board extending financial aid to an existing library in return for service shall appoint a representative on the library board whenever such aid equals one sixth of net annual income of library. (Section 43.31.)

SUPPORT

Or county board may levy and collect a tax for maintenance of public library system. Upon application any taxing unit may be exempted from this tax if it is already expending for library service an amount at least equivalent to the amount which it would have to pay if taxed for the county system.

By contract or appropriation, as above provided. (Section 43.31.)

In its discretion, a county board expending money for a public library service may provide for charges back to each town, city or village a share of such money in proportion to the service rendered, as is now provided in the Milwaukee law.

STAFF

County board may provide for appointment by library board of necessary library staff and employees, and for fixing compensation.

In case of use of existing library staff is appointed as now by library board. (Section 43.29.)

If certification law is adopted, the librarian in charge of a new county system shall hold a first grade certificate.

*A paper by Mr. Sawyer describing this forms the leading article in the December 15th LIBRARY JOURNAL.

COUNTY TRAVELING LIBRARY

A county traveling library system established by the county under the old law (Section 43.17) may be discontinued and its property turned over to county library system established under this law, upon vote of the county board.

ADVICE

The Free Library Commission shall give advice and assistance in the establishment and administration of county library systems. (Section 43.09.)

REPORT

County library shall report to the county board and to the Free Library Commission. A local library rendering county service and receiving financial aid shall report to the county board.

EXISTING LIBRARIES

Existing public and school libraries may be affiliated with county system under contract. (Section 43.31.)

TEACHER-LIBRARIANS

In opening the discussion on the teacher-librarian, O. S. Rice of the State Department of Education called attention to the enrichment of the course of study both in the graded schools and the high schools during the recent past. "Hardly a generation ago," he said, "physiology and hygiene were made part of the common school course of study and the same is true of physics. These subjects now have an assured place in all schools. Similarly in the high school domestic science and manual training have even more recently found a place." Mr. Rice then suggested that the time has come for school librarians and instruction in the use of books and libraries to be given an assured place in our school system.

Following, Mary D. Bradford, superintendent of the Kenosha schools, dealt with the value of the high school library as demonstrated by the service of the Kenosha High School, established with a trained librarian in charge only a year ago. The library facilitates the "problem method" of teaching in history and other subjects, and gives assurance that when work requiring the use of the library is assigned, the books are accessible to the students.

Ruth Rice, librarian of the Madison High School, supplemented Mrs. Bradford's theme by a paper on the present high school situation in the United States. This paper was based upon a questionnaire sent to all trained high school librarians in the United States and upon a paper covering the same subject presented by Irma Walker at the meeting of the library department of the N. E. A. at Salt Lake City. One of the striking situations disclosed was that of the 12,000 high schools in the United States only about three hundred have a high school librarian in charge, or a librarian or a teacher-

librarian who has had even a minimum of library training, and that nearly a third of these schools are located in Wisconsin. About sixteen per cent of the high school librarians are employed either by the public library or jointly by the library and the school.

STANDARDIZATION AND CERTIFICATION

The Committee on Standardization and Certification presented its report thru its chairman, Mary A. Smith of Madison. This report is printed elsewhere in this issue.

SALARIES

Clarence B. Lester gave facts and figures of Wisconsin librarians' salaries, which compared the salaries paid in 1918 and 1920, taking the highest, lowest and average percentage of increase. Cities were grouped according to population (census of 1910) as follows: A, 25,000 or over; B, 10,000 to 25,000; C, 5,000 to 10,000; D, 2,000 to 5,000; E, 1,000 to 2,000; F, under 1,000. It was found that in cities A to D, inclusive, the percentage of increases ranged from 56 to 88: A, 56; B, 74; C, 88; D, 55.

The percentage of increases in the book budget for the same period was about one to four per cent.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

In the discussion of library work with children, under the leadership of Mrs. T. E. Coleman of Madison, interest centered upon co-operation and publicity for the coming Children's Book Week. Miss Canton of Racine, told of the close co-operation between her library and McClurg, of Chicago, during the Book Week of 1919; Miss Dousman, of Milwaukee, of the Boston Stores' co-operation with her, and Miss Buest of work in LaCrosse where the book seller took the suggestive book list prepared by the librarian for her exhibit, and ordered titles; at the time of the exhibit orders were taken from the parents by the library and sent to the book shop.

Many excellent suggestions were made and the general conclusion arrived at was that a library's value in Children's Book Week was as a publicity agent for the book seller, a link between the parent and the book seller.

ROUND TABLES

Round tables were conducted by Lilly M. C. Borressen for "larger librarians," Jessie Wellas for "smaller librarians," Walter M. Smith for college and normal school librarians, and William J. Anderson for trustees.

The trustees section discussed the financing and advertising of the library. Mr. Dexter of Elroy, presented a plan for stimulating interest which had been successfully tried out in Elroy

and may be helpful as suggestive to other communities. Prizes were offered for the best essays of one hundred words or less by high school students on the subject, "What the library has done for me," and the best essays were published in the local papers. It was moved by Mr. Dexter and carried: That it was the sense of the meeting that salaries of head librarians should be on the same scale as salaries for high school teachers. It was further moved by Mrs. F. W. Dickey, and carried: That the trustees present go on record as in favor of raising the standard of qualifications of librarians.

Lilly M. E. Borressen, chairman of the Committee on Change in Membership of the Wisconsin Library Commission, presented the following amendment:

"The Free Library Commission shall consist of the president of the State University, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the State Historical Society and two additional members appointed by the Governor for a term of five years each. One of these additional members shall be appointed by the Governor from a list of three names submitted by the State Library Association, on or before January 1st of each year in which an expiration of the term of any such member of the Free Library Commission shall occur."

Among other topics discussed were: "Dollars and Ideals," by John H. Leete of Pittsburgh; the relation of various state departments and other service to the citizens of the state thru the channels of the public library, by Mrs. Glen Turner of the State Board of Education; the work of the Community Council, by Mrs. E. C. Thompson; the value of education and the debt due to libraries, by Henry Churchill King, president of the Oberlin University, and the writing of the history of the present, by Professor F. L. Paxton of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Dudgeon moved that a Legislative Committee be appointed to look after measures pertaining to library welfare during the coming session. Motion carried.

At the business meeting there were adopted a resolution of regret of the death of Charles McLennan of Springfield, last year's president of the Association, and resolutions of thanks to all who had contributed to the success of the meeting. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Gladys M. Andresos, Marinette; vice-president, Edith K. Van Eman of Oshkosh; secretary, S. J. Carter, Milwaukee; treasurer, Marian E. Bryant of Chippewa Falls.

CAROLINE W. D. VOSWINKEL,
Secretary.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION A CORRECTION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

May I correct a statement on page 1038 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, December 15.

At the meeting of the New Jersey librarians last November, Miss Pratt of Passaic asked me a question about the salaries of graduates of any of the library schools belonging to the Association of American Library Schools. After answering it I spoke of the relation of local salaries to local expense as suggested in the personal budget itemized in the report of the Committee of Standardization and Certification to the New York State Association, and the practicability of the application of some of the suggestions in that report to conditions in New Jersey.

Evidently thru some misunderstanding my words were reported as applying to conditions in New York city.

I also spoke of the courses in the Library School of the New York Public Library which are open to experienced librarians, saying that the continuance of such courses would, of course, depend upon the use made of them. I did not speak of the advanced courses which lead to the School diploma and which have been an intrinsic part of our school work since its foundation.

MARGARET JACKSON,

*In charge of open and of advanced courses.
Library School of the New York Public
Library.*

AKRON LIBRARY CLUB

THE Akron Library Club has just completed its first year's activity. The object of the club is to increase good fellowship among its members, promote professional spirit and foster public interest in library matters. Monthly meetings have been held during the year with the exception of the summer months.

The officers are: President, Joseph A. Cushman; vice-president, M. Pauline Edgerton, and secretary-treasurer, G. M. Shorthill.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held at Jamestown, September 20th and 21st.

Clarence B. Lester, director of the Wisconsin Library Commission and representing the A. L. A. spoke on the "Outlook of Library Development." Clara F. Baldwin, library director of the Minnesota Department of Education, gave an able and practical address on the "Why

and How of County Libraries," a subject of special importance to the Association which is working steadily toward the establishment of County Libraries. Blanche Hedrick, director of the North Dakota State Library Commission, spoke on the present aims and future needs of the library commission.

Margaret Green of Minot, chairman of the County Library Law Committee, gave a report of the proceedings of that committee and read a draft of the new library law to be placed before the Legislature this Winter, which will include a complete revision of the old law and allow for the establishment of county libraries in North Dakota.

Clara A. Richards, librarian of the Masonic

Grand Lodge Library of Fargo, explained the constructive work of that library in a delightful paper.

Inspiring and able addresses were made by William E. Roe of Jamestown College on "The Librarian in the Present Crisis," and by Professor T. J. Golightly, also of Jamestown College, on "The Library and the Modern Educational Ideal."

The following officers were elected: President, A. D. Keator, Grand Forks; vice-president, Clara A. Richards, Fargo; secretary-treasurer, Florence H. Davis, Bismarck.

The meeting for next year will be held at Bismarck.

HELEN GRIFFITHS, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, cataloger. Salary \$120 to \$125 a month. Library school training and experience desired. Address Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

Wanted, in a western city of 15,000, a children's librarian. Give age, qualifications, references. Address: B. M. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

There is a vacancy in the catalog department of the Kansas City, Missouri, Public Library. Applicant must be good at detail and revision. Salary \$1500.

The Adriance Memorial Library of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. wishes the services of a cataloger. Experience absolutely necessary and library school training desirable. Apply, giving full information, to the Librarian.

A library in New York City wants an assistant who has a knowledge of the Dewey classification and experience with library shelves. Salary \$1500 to \$1800. Address D. G. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a first assistant in the reference department who has had one year of library school training. Initial salary \$1300, annual increase \$100 to \$1500. Address: Henry N. Sanborn, librarian, Bridgeport Public Library, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Wanted, cataloger and reviewer, in a professional library in New York City. Experience with financial and economic literature required. Must possess initiative. Give full particulars,

including salary desired and religion. Address: M. G. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

University and library school graduate with five years' experience seeks special library or editorial position in New York, Boston, or Chicago. Address: M. M. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College woman, with nine years' library experience and special work with children, desires new connection. Details of service and recommendations sent upon request. Address: S. E. G. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College man, with five years' library experience, including junior year 1916-17 at New York State Library School, and with knowledge of foreign languages, desires position preferably in a law, business or college library. Address: G. V. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A librarian who has had a college education and library school training, in addition to six years' administrative work, wishes a change of position. Would like a position as librarian or head of a department in a library in Iowa, Wisconsin or Indiana. Address: A. Y. E. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A trained librarian holding A. B. degree would like to change location. Has had five years experience in cataloging and reference work in college library of 200,000 volumes, and six years' experience as librarian of small city library of 30,000 volumes. Address G. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Malden. During the year ending December 31st, the Public Library circulated 291,028 volumes for the use of a population of 49,100. This represents an increase of 54 per cent in circulation and of ten per cent in population during the past ten years. Of the total circulation 69,802 volumes were issued by two branches open three times a week from two to half past eight o'clock: the Maplewood Branch (with a book stock of 2800 volumes) circulating 44,089 at a cost of \$2276, and the Linden Branch (book stock 1500) issuing 25,713 at a cost of \$1548. Expenses, including those of branches totaled \$28,879, divided as follows: Salaries, \$15,889; purchase of books and magazines, \$5,765; binding, \$1760; light and fuel, \$2112; miscellaneous, \$2674. Accessions for the year were 3470 and the total number of volumes in the Library is 76,352.

NEW YORK

Rochester. Annual appropriations made by the city for the Rochester Public Library show a steady advance from \$10,000 in 1911 to \$83,931.70 in 1918, with \$94,000 derived from local taxation in 1919, as evidenced in the library's recently published "Seven Year Survey." Six branches, all in temporary quarters, have been opened: three in city-owned buildings, one at Exposition Park in a building formerly belonging to a state reform school, one in the Municipal Building, and one at Charlotte in an old fire house. The Library employs 40 full-time employees, all appointed in accordance with municipal civil service rules. Of the regular staff 18 are college graduates and fifteen have had a year or more of library school training.

Buffalo. The report of the Grosvenor Library for its sixty-first year (1919-1920) shows gratifying activity. The attendance in the medical and main buildings totaled 39,252, being an increase of 10,393 over the attendance for 1918-19. Purchases (7592) and donations (1648) added 9240 volumes to the library, bringing the total number of books up to 138,958. Expenditures for salaries were \$20,882; for maintenance and operation, \$24,713; and for book collections, \$21,350.

Ogdensburg. The estate of George Hall has made an offer to the trustees of the Public Library to erect a fire-proof library building on the site of the present library and also to transfer to them the residence of the late George

Hall to be used as a Gallery for the paintings and bronzes and the Indian collection presented by the late Mrs. Frederic Remington to the Library. The offer, involving some \$100,000 expenditure, is made on condition that the town provide for the maintenance of the building, which would require little more than is required for the upkeep of the present building. The income from a trust fund given by Mrs. Remington will be available for maintenance use.

Brooklyn. The newly organized Brooklyn Public Library Staff Association held its first meeting on the morning of December 23. Officers for 1921 are: Theresa Hitchler, superintendent of the Cataloging Department, president, and Fannie C. Boies, secretary.

The Staff Committee reported on the desirability of librarians being included in the New York City Employees' Retirement System. After a discussion of pensions and retirement systems, Hedwig Roghé and Miss Mathews were appointed as a special pension committee to continue investigation of the question.

Brooklyn. The Pratt Institute Free Library reports for the year ending June 30th: Volumes lent for home use to 4790 borrowers were 220,830, of which 126,977 were fiction. Prints lent for home use totaled 5279. The total number of registered borrowers is 59,232, and the number of persons using the Library for reading and study was 64,236. Expenditures were: Salaries, \$29,798; purchase of books, \$6018; periodicals, \$1109; and binding, \$1144. At the beginning of the year there were in the library 120,834 volumes; 4145 were added by purchase; 431 by gift or exchange and 226 by binding; 2189 volumes were lost or withdrawn during the year, making the total number of volumes at the end of the year 123,696.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The Drexel Institute Library School Alumnae Association held its annual dinner on December 6th, at the College Club, Philadelphia. Twelve members were present at dinner with several additional persons in attendance at the business meeting which followed it.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mary P. Farr; vice-president, Mrs. Theodora C. Blodget; secretary, Susan Edith Black; and treasurer, Caroline B. Perkins.

A letter was read from George B. Utley acknowledging the gift of \$50.00 for the A. L.

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It is interesting to note that, while the Drexel Institute Library School has ceased to exist as a school, it has more than seventy active members in its alumnae association.

SUSAN EDITH BLACK, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. During the year ended June 30th, the Public Library of the District of Columbia served a population of 437,571 (census of 1920) thru 154 agencies consisting of the central library, 1 branch, 1 college, 1 university, 127 schools, 19 stations, 3 home libraries, and 1 playground. Volumes lent for home use totaled 898,513, of which 511,782 were works of fiction, and prints lent numbered 66,849. 15,853 adult borrowers and 3688 children registered during the year, bringing the total number of borrowers up to 61,627. Receipts amounted to \$143,169 of which \$128,464 were derived from Congressional appropriation (one half from the Federal Treasury and one half from the District of Columbia), \$8664 from fines and \$1463 from the duplicate pay collection. Of this sum \$85,520 were expended for librarians' salaries, \$9804 for janitor service, \$17,156 for books, \$1937 for periodicals, \$8737 for binding, heat, \$2091, light, \$3303, and other maintenance, \$10,134. The staff numbers 98 persons, 51 of whom are professional, 8 on the administrative and clerical staff, 21 messengers and pages; 13 on the building force and 5 bookbinders.

There were 216,270 volumes in the library at the beginning of the year; 17,199 were added by purchase, 2241 by gift or exchange, 221 by binding, 12,415 were lost or withdrawn, making a total of 223,516 volumes in the Library at the close of the year. The valuation of the Library property (exclusive of the site) is \$650,000.

WISCONSIN

Madison. The report of the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society shows that in 1919 both the total number of accessions and the number of volumes of newspapers added were the greatest for any year in the Society's history, notwithstanding the decreased purchasing power of the book appropriation. In the Newspaper Division there are 25,433 volumes of American newspapers; 1517 volumes of English papers; 605 volumes of foreign papers (other than English); and 420 index volumes. Four hundred and fifteen volumes of American papers are of earlier date than 1800, and 409 more fall within

the years 1801-1820. The best informed authority in the country on early American newspapers has given the informal opinion that if the year 1800 be taken as a closing date, the Society's collection of American newspapers ranks fourth, and if the year 1820 be taken, third in importance among existing collections.

Milwaukee. At its December monthly meeting the Milwaukee Public Library Board voted to grant three weeks leave with pay, in addition to the regular vacation, to not more than six members of the staff who desire to take a six weeks summer course in library science at the University of Wisconsin or at some other accredited school, the selection to be made by the librarian from those who have served acceptably at least one full year in the library.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. So many unemployed men are spending their time at the Public Library main building and branches that it has been decided to set apart any room that can be spared not only for library purposes but for social and recreational activities as well. The demand on the facilities and accommodations of the library exceeds any previous experience, and the percentage of men visiting the buildings exceed any showing during recent years.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. At its meeting December 23rd, the Board of Trustees of the Tacoma Public Library adopted the following salary schedule for the year 1921 and revised its rule relative to salary increases as follows: "If service is satisfactory in every way salary increases may be considered as ordinarily automatic within a given grade, provided that in the judgment of the Board the budget will permit the increase."

The new salary schedule adopted beginning January 1st, 1921, is as follows:

Monthly.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Heads of departments | \$130-\$175 |
| Heads of divisions } | |
| Branch librarians } | \$105-\$130 |
| First assistants } | |
| Senior assistants | \$100-\$120 |
| Junior assistants | \$ 75-\$100 |

Hereafter annual increases when granted shall be uniform thruout the staff and at the rate not to exceed \$90 per year.

The budget of the Library for the year 1921 will total \$60,834.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Jan. 20. At the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library. The Old Colony Library Club.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The library of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, forms the second of a series of articles about the private libraries of Buffalo, begun in the June number of the *Grosvenor Library Bulletin*.

The December number of the *National Municipal Review* devotes its department of publications to a bibliography on Civic Literature compiled by Rebecca B. Rankin, New York Municipal Reference Librarian.

Recent reprints from the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* are Frank Weitenkamp's "Christ in Art," being notes on the John Powell Lenox collection, followed by a list of references; and Elbridge Colby's "The Echo-Device in Literature," which appeared in the Nov.-Dec. issues of 1919.

The *Booklist of Revised Braille, Grade One and One-half*, v. 1, no. 3, has just appeared. This list includes all books (about 70) which have been issued since the earlier number of this booklist was published [April, 1920]. About a dozen of these titles have been published thru the efforts of the A. L. A.

A new and revised edition of the four lists "What Shall We Read Now?" for grades 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, and 7-8 has been published by the H. W. Wilson Company. The revision has been done by Mildred Maynard of the children's department of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library.

The American Social Hygiene Association issues monthly notes on recent publications dealing with social hygiene, in the hope that librarians and other book buyers may find them of assistance in selecting books in this field. Detailed evaluation of any book listed will be sent on application to the Association.

A "Guide to the Use of Libraries," a manual for students in the University of Illinois, prepared by Margaret Hutchins, Alice S. Johnson and Margaret S. Williams, is intended to serve as a textbook basis for problems in the course on the use of books and libraries as given at the University for freshmen and sophomores. It is in its present form a development from outlines and lecture notes used in this course for a number of years past.

As a souvenir of the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration the Free Public Library of Jersey City has published a twenty-page pamphlet giving a brief history of the Pilgrims and the founding of the Plymouth colony. This pamphlet was compiled by the Librarian for the use of the schools. It was distributed in large numbers in the local schools where it was used by the teachers and children in studies and exercises connected with the celebration. The Library has also published a twelve-page reading list on the Pilgrims. Libraries may obtain copies of these pamphlets on request.

"The History of the New York Public Library" Chapter 5, by Harry Miller Lydenberg, appears in the November, 1920, *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Previous chapters of this history, which have already appeared in the *Bulletin* are: "The Astor Library," July-August, 1916; "The Lenox Library," September, 1916; "The Tilden Trust," February, 1917; "New York Free Circulating Library," April, 1917. The publication of part five, which deals with the Harlem Branch, fittingly coincides with the end of the first quarter century of the New York Public Library.

"A List of Books and Articles, Chiefly Bibliographical, Designed to Serve as an Introduction to the Bibliography and Methods of English Literary History," compiled by Tom Peete Cross, designed primarily to serve as a basis of observations by the instructor and as a guide to students in Bibliography and Methods of English Literary History in the Graduate School of the University of Chicago, will prove useful to other investigators also. An introductory list covers books and articles on bibliography. This is followed by one on treatises on methods of research; then come universal bibliographies, bibliographies of bibliographies, general catalogs; periodicals and society publications, dissertations, encyclopedias and lists of reference books; biography, anonymous and pseudonymous literature and auxiliary subjects—comparative literature, folklore myth and custom, and history. The sections on literature are subdivided into bibliographies and treatises arranged by period and by type. Numerous cross references, an index, a good choice of types and an abundance of blank paper interleaved with the text contribute to making this compact little book attractive.

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C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BERGOUST, Charlotte, 1920, Wash., of the University of Washington Library appointed senior assistant in the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library January 10.

BLETCHER, Hazel, graduate of the Toronto Library School, appointed librarian of the city library, Lethbridge, Alta.

BOERLAGE, Louise Marie, 1916-18 N. Y. P. L., appointed assistant librarian, U. S. Public Health Service, Ellis Island, New York.

CLAYTON, Herbert V., assistant librarian of the Kansas State Library at Topeka, resigned, to become librarian at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

DUTCHER, Marion F., first assistant of the Adriance Memorial Library at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., appointed librarian in succession to John C. Sickley, deceased.

FREER, Beatrice, 1913-14 N. Y. P. L., appointed assistant librarian, Helen Frick Art Library, New York City.

HAMMOND, Ruth E., assistant librarian at the Wichita (Kan.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the Muskogee (Okla.) Public Library.

CLARK, Elizabeth K., 1907 P., head of the Catalog Department of the Duluth Public Library resigned, to become head cataloger in the University of Idaho library at Moscow.

HOLMES, Raymond, formerly of the Milwaukee and Tacoma Public Libraries and for nearly two years an assistant in the Camp Lewis Library, was appointed an assistant in the reference and circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library beginning January 3rd.

KAHAN, Rose, 1913-15 N. Y. P. L., formerly with cataloging department of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, appointed cataloger, Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman.

KEELER, Lucy E., who was recently reported in this column as librarian of the Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio, is secretary to the Library Board. The librarian is Elsie F. Pack. To both ladies we offer our apologies.

KNAPP, Charles C., I. 1909-10, has resigned from the staff of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery to enter the field of real estate and insurance in Lamanda Park, Calif.

LORD, Marion R., formerly of the Boston Public Library, and recently chief cataloger and assistant to the librarian of the Quartermaster's Library of the United States War Department, has joined the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company as indexer for the *Industrial Arts Index*.

NOLAN, Edward James, for fifty-eight years recording-secretary and librarian of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences died on January 9th, aged seventy-four. Dr. Nolan was a member of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Art Club, the College of Physicians and a charter member of the A. L. A. in which he numbered many friends.

RANDALL, Marie, 1914 S., instructor in the Library School at Simmons College, resigns February 1, but will return during the third term to carry the course in public documents and to give some lectures in the special libraries course.

RAY, Mary K., 1908 W., of the Nebraska State Library appointed assistant in the Law Department of the California State Library at Sacramento.

TOOMBS, Helen, 1909 S., appointed head of circulation at the State College of Washington at Pullman.

WOOTEN, Katharine Hinton, formerly librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., and more recently on the library staff of Smithsonian Institution, appointed librarian of the Air Service Library, War Department, Washington, D. C.

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